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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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9 May 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

SHIJIE ZHISHI PUBLISHES GORBACHEV'S BIOGRAPHY

HK110652 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 85 p 9

[Article by Lin Shan [2651 1427]: "Gorbachev, New General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 11 March, the day following Chernenko's death, the CPSU Central Committee held an extraordinary plenary session at which, nominated by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Following Stalin, Gorbachev is the youngest leader (with the exception of Malenkov, who presided over the work of the CPSU Central Committee for a brief period) in the history of the CPSU. According to foreign news commentaries, this might mark the beginning of a new era for the Soviet party and state.

A Russian, Gorbachev was born into a peasant family on 2 March 1932 in the village of Privolnoye, Stavropol Kray, the Russian Federated Republic. Soon after the end of the Soviet war of national defense, when he just turned 15, he began his labor career by working as an assistant combine harvester driver at a farm machinery station. He joined the CPSU in 1952. In 1955, he graduated from the Law Department of Moscow State University. Later he returned to his home town and engaged in Komsomol work in Stavropol Kray. Beginning in 1958, he successively held the posts of first secretary of the Stavropol City Komsomol Committee, second secretary, and then first secretary of the Stavropol Kray Komsomol Committee. In 1962, he began to assume leading party work and, from 1966 to 1970, successively held the posts of first secretary of the Stavropol City CPSU Committee, second secretary, and then first secretary of the Stavropol CPSU Committee. In 1971, he was elected a member of the Central Committee at the 24th Party Congress and, beginning in 1970, he was elected a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet in the 8th-11th Convocations and a deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the 10th-11th Convocations. Gorbachev is a winner of three Lenin medals, an October Revolution medal, a Labor Red Flag medal, an honorary medal, and many other decorations.

Gorbachev spent most of his time in Stavropol Kray, an important grain-producing area in the Soviet Union. In 1967, he graduated from a correspondence class at the Stavropol Agricultural Institute and received

his degrees in agronomy and economics. It was reported that he achieved outstanding successes while working in the territory and accumulated rich experience in leadership work at the grassroots level, thus displaying his leadership ability. In November 1978, he was transferred from the local to the central level and served as a member of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee in charge of agriculture. In 1979, he was elected an alternate member and the following year was promoted to a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and became one of the five people who were both members of the Politburo and the Secretariat. He was only 49 that year, the youngest member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

During Andropov's term of office, Gorbachev started his extensive activities in national affairs. In 1983, he presided over the All-Soviet Agricultural Conference at which he vigorously popularized the agricultural collective contract system, proposed conducting experiments in various ways, such as raising the purchasing prices of farm products and increasing the salaries of professional agricultural personnel, and stressed the necessity of adopting "new policies" and carrying out "bold and creative research" as an orientation in agricultural development. In the same year, at a mass meeting marking the 113th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, he delivered a report on Soviet domestic and foreign policies.

After Andropov's death in February 1984, Gorbachev delivered the closing address at the extraordinary plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee. In April, at the Supreme Soviet meeting he proposed the election of Chernenko as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. In his long report at the All-Soviet Ideological Work Conference at the end of 1984, he stressed that "it is necessary to effect a profound transformation in economic and all social relations." pointing out that "if we preserve the outmoded portion of the productive forces without making further progress, our economic and social situation will probably deteriorate" and that it is necessary to avoid giving a simplified explanation of the argument that the relations of production conform to the development of the productive forces under socialist conditions. He also pointed out that the policy of intensified economic development has not struck root in the hearts of the people and encouraged the practice of speaking the truth to the people.

Gorbachev also has certain experience in the field of international activities, having visited Canada and Italy and attended the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party. Particularly since he took up the post of the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Union of the Supreme Soviet in April 1984, his foreign affairs activities have become more frequent. He met with the delegations of the Belgian Communist Party and the German Communist Party and led a delegation to attend activities marking the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian victory over fascism. At the end of last year he also visited Britain.

When Chernenko was unable to attend to business due to illness, Gorbachev presided over the routine work of the Central Committee and routine meetings of the Politburo.

After being elected general secretary on 11 March, Gorbachev delivered a speech at the extraordinary plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, indicating that it is necessary to continue to follow the strategic principles formulated with the participation of Andropov and Chernenko. In domestic affairs it is necessary to unswervingly improve economic mechanisms and the entire management structure, to strive to effect a decisive transformation in switching the national economy into the orbit of intensive development, to speed up socioeconomic development, and to improve all aspects of social life. In relations with foreign countries, he stressed that it is first necessary to vigorously strengthen friendship with the allied countries. He expressed the hope that relations with the PRC will greatly improve, holding that as long as both sides are willing, improvements in Sino-Soviet relations are entirely possible. He indicated that in relations with the capitalist countries, the Soviet Union will continue to follow the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, that it will never abandon the interests of the country and its allies. He also hopes that the arms race will be stopped and that the Soviet Union is willing to reach an agreement with the United States on this issue.

CSO: 4005/800

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

RED CROSS CALLS FOR AID TO AFRICA--According to a report by this station, the head office of the Red Cross Society of China recently issued a circular, proposing that Red Cross societies and other civilian organizations in all localities launch fund-raising activities in April and May this year to aid disaster-stricken people in Africa. Drought disasters have continued for several years on the African continent. By this year, major drought disasters and famine have occurred in 36 countries, and 150 million to 180 million people are under the threat of starvation. In 1983, 160 million people died of starvation or diseases related to malnutrition. The number of people who died last year was even larger. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Apr 85]

CSO: 4005/800

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE ON CIVIL ADMINISTRATION HELD

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 7 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Xu Jiang [1776 3068]]

[Text] The national conference of civil administration department and bureau directors points out that in accordance with the party's general task and goal, the overall development strategy for civil administration work should be aimed at improving step by step the material and cultural living standards for those who are recipients of civil administration services on the premise of improved economic results and social benefits and focusing on eliminating poverty and getting rich. It is also aimed at improving step by step the various systems of political power and organizations of self-government by the masses at the grassroots level so that they will give full play to their role in the coordinated efforts to strengthen public security. The guiding ideology for civil administration operations must be filled with an innovative and creative spirit.

The conference holds that the results of the structural reform of the economy, the new technological revolution and the opening to the outside world will also provide new ways and conditions for the reform and development of civil administration into operations with Chinese characteristics and adapted to the requirements of modernization. The conference points out that the new situation has also brought a series of new problems for civil administration departments: The work to help "poor families," disabled servicemen and families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen get rich is more pressing now than ever before; the low standards of pension and relief payments received by people under the care of civil administration now seem even more strikingly obvious; the present system of political power at the grassroots level is still far from being perfect, and the phenomenon of no separation between the functions of government and of enterprises is widespread.

The conference points out that to meet the developing new situation, civil administration must make "four changes": It must change from purely relief work meant barely to satisfy food and clothing needs to helping pension and relief recipients develop production and get rich through hard work, in addition to guaranteeing their subsistence needs; from taking on too much work alone to relying on society at large and other

departments to make a success of civil administration operations through multiple channels, at different levels and in varied forms; from stressing only social benefits and ignoring economic results to paying attention to both, not only spending but making money; and gradually from relying on purely administrative means to relying on legal means. On work plans for civil administration departments in various fields: in rural areas, the stress should be placed on helping the poor, disabled servicemen and families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen; in cities, the stress should be placed on developing grassroots social welfare enterprises and establishments with the support of neighborhood or residents' committees to promote all-round development of urban civil administration; and in special economic zones and open coastal cities, it is necessary to raise social welfare funds from all sources, both foreign and domestic, and import advanced technologies and advanced management methods suitable for our country to develop various civil administration projects of fairly high standards for demonstration purposes.

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CSO: 4005/505

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACTIVITIES OF NPC, CPPCC DEPUTIES DESCRIBED

OW090902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA correspondents)--A team of 40 technicians have come to Beijing from Guangzhou to serve local refrigerator users. Their arrival, which pleased many Beijing consumers, had a lot to do with the annual session of the National People's Congress to close tomorrow.

Not long ago, during the NPC session, Beijing newspapers carried one article after another complaining about the poor quality of the "Wanbao" refrigerator produced in Guangzhou.

The complaints disturbed NPC deputy Xu Shijie, secretary of the Communist Party of Guangzhou Municipal Committee. He made a public apology and telephoned his colleagues back in Guangzhou about the complaints.

Guangzhou gave a quick response. Apart from sending a team of technicians with improved spare parts for replacement, the Wanbao factory set up a service center in Beijing last week. Warranty has been extended from one year to three.

In Beijing sales of the refrigerators are now on the rise, while in Guangzhou a general quality check-up is being carried out on all industrial goods. This was only one of the things the NPC deputies and CPPCC members did outside the annual sessions.

Off-session activities included exchange of ideas and information among themselves, receiving visitors and holding seminars on special subjects. Whenever they had time during the two-week sessions, they went to the street or stores to meet people or just have a look.

Some of their comments on what they saw and heard were published in the local press and widely acclaimed because they said what local people wanted to say themselves.

Criticisms of poor service in Beijing's service trades made by an NPC deputy and a CPPCC member were carried by the BEIJING DAILY. Officials of the department store and taxi station criticized apologized. Many participants in the two sessions have offered proposals on Beijing's urban construction.

Huang Yuanqiang, a CPPCC member and architect, suggested that more efforts be made to improve the interior functions of new buildings instead of concentrating on their appearance.

Attention should also be paid to harmony between different buildings, between buildings and trees and grass and between buildings and roads, he said. His suggestions have also been published in the BEIJING DAILY.

Professor Su Buqing, a mathematician and NPC deputy from Shanghai, was more concerned with education. He sponsored a seminar on reform of educational institutions.

Michael Fu Tieshan, bishop of Beijing and a CPPCC member, called a meeting of the religious leaders in the consultative body and decided to raise funds for the handicapped by putting on an art exhibition.

Sociologist Fei Xiaotong, a vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, spent most of his spare time writing a column for the GUANGMING DAILY.

His daily 1,000-word column focusing on the subjects discussed at the CPPCC session attracted many readers. Among the letters to the sessions from all over the country, one stood out. Written by Beijing pupils, the letter called for cheaper children's books, more variety of clothes for children between 10 and 13 and more facilities for after-school activities.

CSO: 4000/184

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC DEPUTIES CONTINUE GROUP DISCUSSION 8 APRIL

OW091312 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--The Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress continued to hold group discussion today on the draft inheritance law of the People's Republic of China, the document of the Sino-British Agreement on the Hong Kong Issue, the draft decision on authorizing the State Council to institute temporary provisions or provisional regulations concerning reform of the economic structure and opening to the outside world and the reports on the work of the NPC Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

According to the agenda of the session, today is the last day that all delegations hold group discussion on all reports, and legal cases. Tomorrow the session will deliberate in groups on various draft resolutions. Today, the 120 groups from 31 delegations held discussions in a warm atmosphere. The deputies made numerous suggestions to revise the documents under discussion. The Law Committee of the NPC pointed out: The numerous suggestions made by the deputies in the past few days concerning the draft inheritance law are constructive and should be adopted. It will submit a report on the results of the discussion to the Presidium of the NPC session. In their discussion, the deputies agreed to authorize the State Council to institute temporary provisions or provisional regulations on reform of the economic structure. Some deputies pointed out: Though it is an interim measure to give the State Council this authorization, it is quite necessary. However, the temporary provisions or provisional regulations instituted by the State Council should be reported to the NPC Standing Committee for the record so that it can supervise. While discussing the report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee, the deputies noted: In the past few years the NPC Standing Committee has made outstanding achievements in its work, particularly in legislation and in other aspects. They suggested that the NPC Standing Committee continue to strengthen legislation and bring its supervisory role into full play. Some deputies pointed out: Legislative work is still the NPC Standing Committee's most important task. Some deputies said: At present economic construction is the state's principal task. The NPC Standing Committee should also strengthen its supervision over economic work.

CSO: 4005/789

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEASANTS, WORKERS PARTY HOLDS COMMITTEE MEETING

OW111235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--The fourth session of the Ninth Standing Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party was held in Beijing today. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, Shen Qizhen, vice chairman of the party's Central Committee, congratulated party members Li Jiansheng and Guo Xiuyi for being elected Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee through a supplementary election at the Third Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee.

The session discussed and adopted a resolution on implementing the guidelines laid down by the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress and the Third Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. The resolution called on the organizations of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party at all levels to regard the task of organizing all party members to study the documents of the two sessions as an important one. Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, delivered a speech at the session. He hoped that all members of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party would earnestly implement the guidelines laid down by the NPC and CPPCC sessions, bring into full play their own wisdom and talent, and make creative contributions to strengthening democracy and the legal system and to promoting the motherland's four modernizations program.

The session also heard a work report of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, and discussed the main tasks of the Central Committee of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Democratic Party for 1985 as well as some personnel issues. The session decided to appoint Tian Guangtao as secretary general of the party's Central Committee.

Attending today's session were Vice Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Yan Xinmin, Ye Jiequan, and Fang Rongxin and Standing Committee members of the party's Central Committee who happened to be in Beijing.

CSO: 4005/789

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC PEASANT DEPUTIES ON INHERITANCE LAW DRAFT

OW051014 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 5 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--Peasant deputies to National People's Congress (NPC) today deliberating the draft inheritance law call it "timely and appropriate."

The economic interests of the specialized peasant households could now be guaranteed for a lifetime and be inherited, said Cao Yingxiang, who specializes in raising fish in Xiuning County of Anhui Province. Contracts formerly were valid for only a few years.

The inherit right to individual contracts heightens confidence in investing. First contracted an acre of paddyfield in 1980, he dug a pond and invested 15,000 yuan last year to raise fish. [sentence as received] He also invested in a duck processing workshop and a vineyard, and planned to borrow 400,000 yuan to invest in a down garment workshop this year.

Zhang Wensheng from Henan Province runs a riverside orchard of nearly 40 hectares with an investment of 100,000 yuan. He hoped that his children would make a success of their life through their own labor and not depend on his money. He said he planned to leave most of his money on his death for social welfare.

Zhu Gaihuan, a rural cadre from Henan Province, called attention to the protection of women's rights under the draft law which stipulates the surviving spouse as the main inheritor.

Daughters traditionally do not inherit and widows who remarry lose the right to the property of their deceased husbands. This was a demonstration of inequality between men and women, said Yang Ruxian, a peasant from Sichuan who runs an urban service center. He shamefacedly said that he had originally intended to act like this. Now he had changed his mind, recognizing that his 18-year-old daughter had contributed to his success. He reported some 90,000 yuan in fixed assets, including a farm produce shop, a food processing workshop and duck farm. Part of his wealth should be attributed to his daughter who, therefore, was entitled to inherit.

He said a growing number of girls involved in commodity production but were no longer confined themselves to family duties. [sentence as received] Their interests would be protected by the inheritance law.

Inheritance disputes had increased in the rural areas in recent years, said Shi Shengzhong from Sichuan Province. He attributed this to greater peasant prosperity. "An inheritance law is indeed necessary," he said. He said he especially agreed with the provision that heirs who abandoned those from whom they were to inherit would be denied an inheritance. This, he said, would promote the Chinese people's fine tradition of supporting and respecting the old.

CSO: 4000/184

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC MEMBERS DISCUSS DRAFT INHERITANCE LAW

OW060824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--A group of senior citizens here today admonished young people against craving for their parents' property although it was necessary for China to have an inheritance law.

The speakers who aired this view are members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Their topic was the draft inheritance law now being discussed at the annual sessions of the National People's Congress and the CPPCC.

Ke Lin, a writer and member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Association for Promoting Democracy, said the inheritance law was aimed at formalizing the kind relationship in a socialist society of care and concern for each other. "This is not just a matter of inheriting some money or property," he added.

While agreeing that the right of children to inherit should be protected, Ke Lin argued that the most precious thing a parent left to his or her children was ethical principles. "The important thing is to teach our children to be self-reliant, and they should work hard and not count on a legacy," he said.

Liao Mosha, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPPCC, said that the feudal influence of thousands of years always placed men as superior to women. The draft inheritance law would help change this attitude. "This reflects social progress," he added.

Professor Wu Dakun from the China People's University, also a member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said that the draft law suited actual conditions in China such as big families.

He especially agreed to the provision in the draft that support and assistance to the old would be considered in handling a legacy. "Thus the fine tradition of the Chinese people is to be continued with the force of law."

Gu Zhizhong, a veteran journalist, urged that attention be paid to education of the younger generation in socialist ethics and ideals. He believed that the adoption of the draft law would help cultivate the fine tradition among young people of support and respect for the old and impel them to earn their own living and be of some use to society.

NATIONAL

INHERITANCE LAW ADOPTED BY NPC 10 APRIL

OW150750 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0012 GMT 13 Apr 85

[The Inheritance Law of the People's Republic of China--adopted at the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 10 April 1985]

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)--Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1. This inheritance law is formulated in accordance with the stipulations of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" to protect the right of inheritance of a citizen's personal property.

Article 2. Inheritance begins upon the death of the legator.

Article 3. A legacy is the legal personal property bequeathed by a citizen upon his death and includes:

- (1) the citizen's income;
- (2) the citizen's houses, savings and articles for daily use;
- (3) the citizen's trees, livestock and poultry;
- (4) the citizen's cultural relics, books and reference materials;
- (5) means of production owned by the citizen as permitted by law;
- (6) the right of property in a citizen's copyright and patent right;
- (7) other legitimate property of the citizen.

Article 4. A person's earnings received from work done under a contract should be inherited in accordance with the stipulation of this law. If the law permits an heir to continue working under the same contract, he may do so by following the contract.

Article 5. After inheritance begins, it shall be handled in accordance with legal inheritance; if there is a will, the inheritance or bequest should be carried out according to the will; if there is an agreement about the bequest with the person who provided for the legator, the agreement should be followed.

Article 6. The right of inheritance and the right of accepting bequests of persons without capacity or with limited capacity to dispose should be exercised by those persons' legal representatives.

Persons with limited disposing capacity should either let their legal representatives exercise their right of inheritance and right of accepting bequests on their behalf or exercise the right with the consent of their legal representatives.

Article 7. An heir who does one of the following forfeits his right of inheritance:

- (1) murdering the legator;
- (2) killing other heirs in order to contend for the legacy;
- (3) forsaking the legator or maltreating him with serious consequences;
- (4) forging, tampering with or destroying the will with serious consequences.

Article 8. If the right of inheritance is in dispute, the time limit for taking legal action is 2 years from the day that an heir realizes or should realize that his right is infringed upon. However, no action can be taken if inheritance has been in effect for more than 20 years.

Chapter II. Legal Inheritance

Article 9. There should be no sex discrimination in exercising the right of inheritance.

Article 10. A legacy should be inherited according to the following sequence:

The first in sequence: spouse, sons and daughters, parents.

The second in sequence: brothers and sisters, paternal grandparents, maternal grandparents.

Once inheritance begins, the legacy is inherited by the first heir in sequence, not by the second heir in sequence. If there is no first heir in sequence to inherit the legacy, the second heir in sequence inherits.

The terms sons and daughters as stated in this law include sons and daughters born in wedlock, sons and daughters born out of wedlock, adopted sons and daughters, stepsons and stepdaughters, who have been provided for or have been provided by the legator.

The word parent as stated in this law includes natural parents, foster parents, stepparents, who have provided for or have been provided for by the legator.

The terms brothers and sisters as stated in this law include blood brothers and sisters of the same parents, half-brothers and half-sisters, foster brothers and foster sisters, stepbrothers and stepsisters, who have provided for or have been provided for by the legator.

Article 11. If the legator's sons and daughters die before the legator does, the legator's grandsons and granddaughters will take over the position of the first heirs in sequence to inherit. Generally speaking,

the above-mentioned grandsons and granddaughters can only inherit that part of the legacy that their father or mother has the right to inherit.

Article 12. A widowed daughter-in-law or widowed son-in-law who has fulfilled his or her duty to support his or her father-in-law and mother-in-law should be the first heir in sequence.

Article 13. Generally speaking, heirs of the same sequence to inherit should share equally.

An heir who has special difficulty in earning a living should be taken care of when the legacy is distributed.

An heir who has fulfilled his main duty to provide for the legator or who has lived together with the legator may be given more when the legacy is allotted.

An heir who has the ability and conditions to provide for the legator but fails to do so should be given nothing or a lesser share when the legacy is distributed.

If heirs agree through consultation, a legacy may also be distributed on an unequal basis.

Article 14. An appropriate amount of the legacy may be distributed to a person who is not an heir but who has relied on the legator's support or is too weak to earn a living, or to a person who is not an heir but has provided more for the legator.

Article 15. The heirs should resolve the question of inheritance through consultation and in the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation and of unity and harmony. The time and method for the distribution and sharing of the inheritance shall be decided by the heirs through consultation. The matter may be brought to the people's mediation committee for mediation or to the people's court for legal proceedings if a decision cannot be made through consultation.

Chapter III. Will, Inheritance, and Bequest

Article 16. A citizen may make a will to dispose of his individual property in accordance with this law and may appoint an executor to administer the will.

A citizen may make a will bequeathing his individual property to one or several legal heirs.

A citizen may make a will bequeathing his individual property to the state, the collective or a person or persons other than the legal heirs.

Article 17. Notarization of a will shall be made for the testator by the notary office.

A self-written will shall be written, signed and dated by the testator.

A will written by a person other than the testator shall have at least two witnesses. The will shall be written and dated by one of the witnesses and signed by the other witness or witnesses and by the testator.

A will made in the form of an audio recording shall have at least two witnesses.

In emergency circumstances, a testator may make an oral will. An oral will shall be witnessed by at least two witnesses. An oral will shall become null and void once the emergency circumstances are removed, provided that the testator is capable of making a will in writing or recording.

Article 18. The following persons cannot act as witnesses to a will:

- (1) Persons without capacity to dispose or with limited capacity to dispose;
- (2) Heirs, legatees;
- (3) Persons having conflicts of interests with heirs and legatees.

Article 19. A will must reserve a necessary share of legacy for heirs who lack working ability or source of income.

Article 20. A person who makes a will may rescind or change his own will.

If several wills have been made and their contents are contradictory to each other, the last will stands.

A will written by a person himself, or by somebody else, or a tape-recorded will may not rescind or change a notarized will.

Article 21. An heir or a legatee should fulfill the obligations listed in the codicile, if any, of a will. If an heir or legatee does not fulfill the obligations without legitimate reasons, the people's court may abolish his right to the legacy at the request of the units or individuals concerned.

Article 22. The will of a person without capacity to dispose or with limited capacity to dispose is null and void.

A will must reflect a person's genuine wishes. A will given under coercion or through deception is null and void, as is a forged will.

If a will is tampered with, the part tampered with is null and void.

Chapter IV. Disposal of Legacy

Article 23. When inheritance takes effect, the heir who knows of the legator's death should inform other heirs and the executor of the will. If none of the heirs knows of the legator's death or, although knowing of his death, none of them is able to inform other heirs and the executor

of the will, the unit to which the legator has belonged or the legator's domicile neighborhood committee or village committee will be responsible for issuing notifications.

Article 24. Persons with legacy should properly take care of it. Nobody should embezzle or grab it.

Article 25. When inheritance takes effect, the heir who wants to give up inheritance should say so before the legacy is disposed of. He is considered as accepting the legacy if no renunciation is made.

A legatee should make a statement of acceptance or renunciation within 2 months after knowing of his legatee status. He is considered as renouncing the bequest if no statement has been made by expiration of that period.

Article 26. In dividing their legacy, husband and wife will, if there is no other arrangement, let his or her spouse have one-half of the property they jointly owned during the marriage. The remaining one-half will be given to other heirs.

If the legacy is part of the family's property, other family members' property shall be taken out first when the legacy is divided.

Article 27. The pertinent part of the legacy will be disposed of according to legal inheritance under any one of the following conditions:

- (1) The heir renounces the inheritance or the legatee renounces the bequest;
- (2) The heir listed in the will loses the right of inheritance;
- (3) The heir or legatee dies ahead of the legator;
- (4) The legacy involves an invalid part of a will;
- (5) The legacy is left undisposed of in the will.

Article 28. An unborn baby's share of the legacy must be reserved when the legacy is divided. If the baby is born dead, the reserved share will be handled according to legal inheritance.

Article 29. Division of legacy shall be favorable to production and the needs of daily life, and shall not harm the usefulness of legacy.

A legacy may be converted into money, adequately compensated for or jointly owned if it is not suitable for division.

Article 30. The husband or wife has the right to dispose of his or her inherited property when remarrying after the spouse's death. Nobody else shall interfere with it.

Article 31. A citizen may sign an agreement on bequest and support with a person who supports and assists him. By such agreement, the supporting and assisting person has the obligation to support and assist that citizen during his lifetime and bury him after his death, and has the right to accept his bequest.

A citizen may sign an agreement on bequest and support with a unit of collective ownership. By such agreement, the unit of collective ownership has the obligation to support that citizen during his lifetime and bury him after his death, and has the right to accept his bequest.

Article 32. A legacy without legatees belongs to the state; if the deceased has been a member of a unit of collective ownership, his legacy belongs to that unit.

Article 33. Heirs to a legacy must pay the taxes and debts the legator should have paid according to law. Payments of taxes and debts shall not be more than the real value of the legacy, except when the heirs volunteer to pay.

The heir who renounces an inheritance is not responsible for paying the taxes and debts the legator should have paid according to law.

Article 34. Execution of a legacy shall not hinder the payments of taxes and debts the legator should have paid according to law.

Chapter V. Supplementary Articles

Article 35. People's congresses of nationality autonomous localities may formulate accommodating or supplementary regulations based on the principles of this law and in light of the specific conditions in which local nationality people inherit property. Autonomous regions' regulations shall be presented to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record. Autonomous prefectures' and counties' regulations shall be presented to the standing committees of provincial or autonomous regional people's congresses for approval before becoming effective and shall be presented to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record.

Article 36. Regarding Chinese citizens inheriting a legacy outside the People's Republic of China or inheriting foreigners' legacy inside the People's Republic of China, the law of the legator's domicile applies for personal property, and the law of the place where real property is located applies in the case of real property.

Regarding foreigners inheriting within the territory of the People's Republic of China or inheriting Chinese citizens' legacy outside of the People's Republic of China, the law of the legator's domicile applies in the case of personal property and the law of the place where the real property is located applies in the case of real property.

Where the People's Republic of China has signed treaties or agreements with foreign countries, those treaties or agreements apply.

Article 37. This law takes effect on 1 October 1985.

CSO: 4005/800

NATIONAL

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PEOPLE'S DICTATORSHIP, UNITED FRONT

HK110841 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Liu Xiaoping [0491 1420 5493] and Xu Shuang [6079 3642]:
"Adhering to Unity of the People's Democratic Dictatorship and the United
Front"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The people's democratic dictatorship is a form of the proletariat's dictatorship created by the CPC and the people under its leadership to suit China's national conditions and revolutionary tradition. The united front occupies an important place in the people's democratic leadership. This is a major feature of the system of the people's democratic dictatorship.

In our country, the people's democratic dictatorship has undergone two stages, i.e., the new democratic stage and the socialist stage. So what have been the different characteristics making up the nature of the people's democratic dictatorship and the position of the united front in the people's democratic dictatorship at different historical stages?

In the period of the new democratic revolution, the people's democratic dictatorship manifested itself as the political power of the united front. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "In the present war of resistance, the anti-Japanese democratic political power established in the base areas which are under the leadership of the communist party is the political power of the anti-Japanese National United Front; this is neither a bourgeois nor a proletarian one-class dictatorship, but a joint dictatorship of the revolutionary classes under the leadership of the proletariat." ("Chinese Revolution and Communist Party of China")

In the period of transition from new democratism to socialism, on the one hand, the state power exercising the people's democratic dictatorship, as the basic hallmark of the victory of the new democratic revolution, remained the political power of the people's democratic united front comprising the proletariat, the peasantry, the petite bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie, and other patriotic democratic elements of China; on the other hand, in the wake of the continual transformation of the Chinese revolution from democratic revolution into socialist revolution, the people's democratic dictatorship, while transforming from a political power within the base areas into a nationwide political power, began to undertake the

historical mission of realizing the socialist industrialization of the country, enforcing socialist transformation of capitalist private ownership, and building a socialist system. Such a political power can be nothing but the dictatorship of the proletariat in substance.

Since the socialist system was built up, the class structure of the people's democratic dictatorship has changed noticeably. The national bourgeoisie as a class has been abolished; all democratic parties have become the political alliances of those socialist laborers respectively linked to them and of some patriots supporting socialism, and have emerged as a political force serving socialism under the leadership of the CPC; and the vast number of intellectuals, including nonparty member intellectuals, have already become part of the working class. So, the people's democratic dictatorship is no longer a joint dictatorship by several classes and the political power of the united front. However, the united front still exists in the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship and occupies an important position.

/Viewed from the social basis of the regime,/ the people's democratic dictatorship at the present stage includes not only the broad masses of laborers, led by the working class based on the worker-peasant alliance, but also all patriots who support socialism as well as unification of the motherland. This is an unprecedentedly extensive alliance in the history of the people's democratic dictatorship of our country.

/Viewed from the composition of the political regime,/ all the democratic parties and the vast number of nonparty personages, with a brand new status, have continued to take part in government work at all levels. Many of them have held important positions in the national and local people's congresses and actual leading posts in provincial, municipal, and county governments, playing important and indispensable roles in the management of state affairs. As a result of the radical change in the class structure in our country, our cooperative relationship with nonparty personages in the regime is different from the relationship between the transformer class and the transformed in the initial period after liberation. Our is a socialist comrade-to-comrade cooperative relationship established on a brand new basis characterized by the joint efforts to build a strong and modern socialist state, to realize the great cause of the reunification of the motherland, and to press forward with the anti-hegemonist struggle in the world.

/Viewed from the policies adopted by the regime,/ the state power under the people's democratic dictatorship represents the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the whole people. Our party's consistent principle is to recognize and allow disparity in different aspects within the framework of the people's democratic dictatorship and to give consideration to and safeguard the interests of the vast number of allies, on the premise that overall interests are promoted and the centralized leadership is ensured. In the new historical period, the CPC Central Committee has set forth a more definite demand: on the one hand, people's governments at all levels must respect and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests

of all the democratic parties and the vast number of nonparty personages within the limits permitted by the constitution; on the other hand, governments at all levels must take effective and real action to strengthen and improve the cooperative relationship between party members and nonparty personages in the governments, and place full confidence in the political reliability of those nonparty cadres entrusted with leading posts, and give them a free hand in their work so that they can be well-informed and make their due contributions. Of course, there is much to be improved in the actual implementation of this policy and we still have to deal with many problems seriously.

Adhering to unity of the people's democratic dictatorship and the united front is of great practical significance to the revolution and construction of China. At present, our people are conscientiously studying the documents of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, are further carrying out the principle of enlivening the economy at home and opening the door to the outside world, and are stepping up the reform of the whole economic structure, centering around the urban reform. In this period of historical change, it is particularly important to uphold the united front in the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship and to strengthen the cooperation between party members and nonparty personages. Members of democratic parties and the vast number of nonparty personages are better educated and have more extensive social links (including links with Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas). The appointment of the representatives and the outstanding elements among these people to the leading bodies of governments at all levels will help to bring their strong points into full play, expedite the reform of the economic structure, speed up the process of socialist modernization, step up the implementation of the open-door policy to introduce funds, technology, management methods, and technical personnel through more channels, and help government organs to perform more efficiently their basic function of guiding and organizing economic conditions.

CSO: 4005/800

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIALS, NPC DEPUTIES PLANT TREES IN BEIJING

OW071700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Deputies attending the current National People's Congress session today joined government officials and more than 1 million local residents in planting trees in and around Beijing.

Deputies from Jiangxi, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Gansu, Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Ningxia planted cypresses in the northwestern and southwestern suburbs, while enjoying a glorious sunny weather on this first official tree-planting day for the Chinese capital.

Taking part in today's tree planting were Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan, Vice-Premiers Li Peng and Tian Jiyun, and State Councillors Chen Muhua and Zhang Jingfu, as well as Beijing municipal officials Li Ximing and Chen Xitong.

Vice-Chairman Banqen, who planted three trees in Xuanwu Park, said: "We must devote great efforts to the greening program and work for a better ecological environment."

Among the NPC deputies were members of a dozen minority nationalities including Miao, Hui, Buyi, Gelao, Dong, Shui and Yi, who were clad in colorful national costumes.

Yang Chugui, a woman deputy of Dong Nationality, said that it was her great honor to join Beijing residents in planting trees while attending the NPC session here.

"I hope the unity and friendship among all the nationalities in our country will be evergreen like the pines and cypresses we planted today," she said.

Chen Haosu, vice-mayor of Beijing, expressed thanks to the deputies for "adding new greenery to the capital on such a beautiful Sunday."

In China, 12 March is the official nationwide tree-planting day.

Since it is still too cold to plant trees in this part of China in March, General Secretary Hu Yaobang proposed that Beijing choose a warmer day as its greening day so that both old and young can take part. His suggestion was accepted by the municipal people's congress which made the first Sunday in April Beijing's tree-planting day.

Earlier this year, local residents had planted 100,000 trees. The city plans to have 1.2 million trees planted and 1 million square meters of lawn seeded in 1985.

Last year, 2.08 million trees were planted in the urban areas of Beijing, a spokesman for the municipal government said. Now, each local resident has an average of 5.14 square meters of vegetation, the spokesman said.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1329 GMT mentions in a related report that Chief Procurator Yang Yichen and Wang Shoudao and Xiao Ke, Standing Committee members of the Central Advisory Commission, were among those present at the tree planting]

CSO: 4000/184

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING HOSTS SYMPOSIUM ON DRAMATIST BRECHT

OW052036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--A Brecht symposium opened here today to promote a deeper understanding of the theatrical ideas of the German playwright Bertolt Brecht among Chinese drama enthusiasts. It is the first time China has ever held such a gathering.

The week-long symposium is organized by the Central Drama Institute, the Beijing No 2 Foreign Languages Institute, the China Center of the International Dramatists Association and the Chinese Youth Theater.

Nearly 100 Chinese and foreign enthusiasts attended the opening ceremony, including officials from the international Brecht center, and from the embassies of the German Democratic Republic and Federal Germany.

During the week, academic discussions, photo exhibitions and other activities will be held in Beijing.

Simultaneously, Brecht's "The Caucasian Chalk Circle," "Mr [name indistinct] and His Hired Man, Matti" and other works will be staged in Beijing and Shanghai.

Bertolt Brecht (1898-1956) was a leading German poet, playwright and theatrical reformer. His works, "Mother Courage and Her Children," and "The Life of Galileo" have been staged in China.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC MEMBER SAYS PROSPERITY HELPS WRITING

OW080923 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--China's current economic reform has opened broad horizons for freedom in creative writing, said Zhang Xianliang, a writer and member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, in an interview here today.

"A country on the road to economic prosperity tends to encourage among its people the spirit of probing for truth," said Zhang, who is attending the Third Session of the CPPCC Sixth National Committee here.

Chinese writers welcome the Communist Party's principle of freedom in creative writing, said Zhang who was interviewed in his room at the Fragrant Hills Hotel.

Zhang, 49, said that great progress had been made since 1979 in the way the party guided economic affairs and literary and art work in line with their specific laws.

With big strides being made in economic restructuring, writers must try to understand the trends of the times and steep themselves in people's life, Zhang said.

Author of the popular short novel, "The Green Tree," Zhang said he was very optimistic about the prospects for Chinese literature.

Zhang, born in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, in 1936, first gained notice in 1980 with his short story "Body and Soul" which was later adapted into a feature film. He has published five short novels since 1979.

Every writer, no matter what his subject matter, must concern himself with the affairs of state, he said. He believed that the reform of China's economy would help change relations among the people and promote socialist democracy, he added. For instance, he noted, Chinese peasants are now more able to decide their own production plans and everyday life since the responsibility system was introduced in the rural areas. "This helps promote socialist democracy," he said.

This CPPCC member welcomes the policy of opening China to foreign investment and practicing flexible economic policies at home.

There may be some chaotic moments in the restructuring process, he noted. "However, this should not be the cause of too great worry because economic restructuring meets the needs of social progress." He reaffirmed his confidence "in our country and our great nation."

Zhang spoke highly of China's growing cultural ties with foreign countries. "This benefits mutual understanding and exchange of good and progressive ideas which advance with the times," he said.

Together with Feng Jicai, author of the novel, "Sacred Whip," Zhang will attend a writers workshop in Iowa, USA, this coming August.

CSO: 4000/184

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AUTHOR CALLS FOR THRIVING LITERATURE, ARTS

Beijing WENXUE PINGLUN [LITERARY CRITIQUE] in Chinese No 1, 15 Jan 85 pp 7-10

[Article by Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159]: "Brambles and Flowers"]

[Text] A flower bed is very beautiful, of course, but when people do not know how to cultivate the flower bed and abandon it to wildflowers and weeds, it becomes a broad expanse of open country.

There was once a time when the word "pure" had seduced many people. There was a crystalline pure city with no bad elements and a head with no private, distracting thoughts and this type of pure personality and environment was described in the pure novel.

At one time, newspapers, radio, novels, movies and plays all dealt with the same topic, imbuing readers and viewers with the same idea, frequently even using the same formulas and the same language, which was called "pure;" otherwise, there would have been harmful noises.

There was also a time when people devoted themselves to improving our lives according to a sacred model, with no concern for actual conditions. In the village where I live, we rely entirely on rainwater for water for drinking and other uses, yet a fountain was built in the center of the market; people scarcely saw meat or fish all year, yet they built a zoo, where they intended to feed the tigers and lions on corn and sweet potatoes. At this same time, the workpoint system that recognized private interests and engendered a sense of "selfishness" was abolished and the dining room system that fostered a sense of selflessness was promoted universally. The result was poverty and hunger, which separated the peasants even further from enjoying the fountain and the zoo; theft of public property, which had disappeared here, reemerged on a grand scale.

Don't think that the period when we paid the price for these mistaken ideas and mistaken practices has ended. By seeing "stable prices and a brisk market" as a sacred rule of socialism and not hesitating to sacrifice the "brisk market" even up to the market itself, while still protecting "stable prices," we lost a great deal of the wealth of society. As for life's kindling -- though you can't carry on for a single day without a match, you can still write an interesting book. In 1969, each peasant

household in Henan Province was allotted one match per month and the short supply of matches continued in many prefectures for more than 10 years. It was not long ago that citizens of Beijing still had rationed supplies of matches. Not that they had no materials or equipment for producing matches, but in order to protect the sacred principle of "stable prices," they would rather let the producers lose money and inconvenience the consumers. At present, this practice is beginning to be corrected. Mistaken ideas formed over a long period, however, bring about trouble. Obviously, goods and materials became richer and lives became prosperous over these years, but whenever there was a fluctuation in market prices, complaints were heard immediately and some people even took the opportunity to use the "stable prices" market of the 10 years of upheaval to play down the admirable, tremendous changes that have taken place since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Even some fairly intelligent people cannot get "stable prices" out of their minds, yet they have forgotten the harsh realities of grain rations in short supply and 150 grams of pork and oil per month.

Thus, it is clear that ideas, even if they are obviously outmoded, mistaken and even harmful, have a tenacious vitality that cannot be underestimated. If right and wrong and gains and losses in the realm of economic life, which translate into dinner table and belly, are this way, how much more so for problems of idea formation in abstract, intangible areas, in which literature is included? In 1978, when I saw a kiss scene in a foreign movie, which had just returned to our motion-picture screens after a long absence, it gave me a tremendous start. One gathers that among the peasants in China's remote, backward places they scrupulously abide by the ancient admonition on men and women not touching when handing something to each other, so that now and hereafter, there will always be some people who have a tremendous start when they watch movies, even though they themselves are absolutely unable to refuse a kiss in their own lives.

In life there are situations that are not appropriate for translation into literature, as there are always those that are. Unfortunately, no one has ever analyzed and investigated this and drawn up a detailed list. Actually, there would be a benefit to this task, for it would at least cause authors to write boldly about areas of life beyond those on the list. In life, there were originally no slogans, assignments and even coercion to make authors write, nor were there any obstacles to summing up historical experience, with whatever results. For example, if over a considerable period of time, scarcely a word was written about the disappearance of the landlords, the rich, counterrevolutionaries and bad rightist elements, what would be the result? After all, this group of people is just a small handful of China's huge population and if they and their children suffer hardship there would be no need to make a fuss. However, within this period of time, ambitious politicians of all degrees would gradually get the upper hand and in the end would usurp the power to decide the people's fate. Not to mention "covering up" and "winking at" truly bad people, doesn't literature objectively have at least the effect of concealing the truth and lulling the masses?

During the period of executing "conflictless essays" in the name of "fundamental tasks," we were certainly not disallowed from writing anything that clashed with society, it was simply that we were disallowed from writing anything that clashed with the truth. Not only was false conflict not prohibited, but not writing was not allowed. Otherwise, how would we have conspiracy in literature and the arts?

Living in a fictional world would have fearful consequences. Analyzing fiction that has been historically popular and is still popular today is interesting. For example, consider the people who exist in fiction but not in the real world; as long as authors do not write about them, people will never see or imagine unpleasant facts, their hopes and faith will not be weakened, they will not be capable of degeneration and crime and they will always maintain their purity, innocence and high morale. For example, although light and greatness are incomparably powerful and are essential aspects of life, still we fear that once authors write less about them, they will disappear of their own accord. Darkness and meanness do not merit consideration because that seems to be voluntary, gratuitous self-destruction. For example, believing that the reader's head is an ideological container that can be filled at will, the author needs only to fill in the lofty figures, brave words and slogans appropriate to the needs of the current political movement. He has no need to consider that because that head has existed on a body with feelings and desires for a long time and not on an electronic computer, the connection between the body and the head, as well as their connection to external reality, produces feelings of love and hate and ideas that are right or wrong, beneficial or harmful, and thus, they do not find totally believable the glorious things propagated in the works of our greatest authors or have any way to judge them. People's loss of confidence in authors or their works is such that they clearly give them no consideration. Naturally, this idea leads to another, which is that literature is seen as a tool, like the lower-level administrative organs, for disseminating and promoting the will of the higher authorities and authors' "involvement with life" is nothing more than collecting material and personalities to diagram that will. The creative process then consists of editing material for that will and becomes a lively fable.

In reality, it is often proven that under this fictitious guidance actual events and hopes become separated. The truth that "life is the sole source for literary and artistic creativity" not only demonstrates that works of value cannot be written that are divorced from life, but also that, in literature, once you run counter to what life has endowed it with and its mission, it will decline itself and even be spurned by life.

In recent years we have begun to pay attention to economic benefits. Should we not also pay some attention to the benefits of political work (following tradition, let us put literature in this arena)? Is every speech and lecture, every article and novel, heard or read voluntarily, or is it for fear of hurting somebody's feelings or in order to prepare for a test? Are they convincing? What effect do they have? There is no harm in comparing life and literature, to settle the old debts. There are two points I feel no one can deny: 1. Right now, since literature is

prohibited from "smearing" the party or socialism (this means writing about the seamy side of life, including problems that are irrelevant to the achievements and errors of the party and socialism), it has been given the wherewithal to propagate not only an earnest and down-to-earth "smear" of the party and socialism, but the power to inflict serious injury. In any case, would any "leftist" go as far as the works by "anti-party, anti-socialism rightist elements" imput to the literary world by Lin Biao and the Gang of Four? 2. Literature in China today follows the wishes of the "leftist" faction -- "purity" again and again, even avoiding the filth of "middle-of-the-road people" (The great majority of the population), so that novels and the stage remain in the period of sleek, shiny, sparkling haloed heroes and landlords, the rich, counterrevolutionaries and bad rightist elements who are guilty of crimes for which they deserve to die ten thousand deaths. The mental state of the readers and audiences, however, cannot keep pace with the pitch of the authors as it changes from one purity to the next. On the contrary, they degenerate and unprecedented crime waves and "three crises of faith" arise.

This is the penalty paid for artificially forcing literature to deviate from its intrinsic social function and from the truth of life.

Over the last 7 years, the creative practice of China's authors has proven that after breaking free from this path that had been demonstrated historically as a failure, literary talent has truly made a contribution to the cause of the party and socialism. What is the party's mission? It is to promote social progress under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Literature uses its particular methods to reflect the real contradictions of social life, along the party's ideological lines, while authors produce from their individual feelings and creative impulse. When they discover and demonstrate the contradictions in the course of social development, based on their individual independent observation and thought, it constitutes support for the party leadership and the tenets of socialism. They do not need to shout slogans loudly, but when correct slogans can be verified in authors' works, the effect is better. They do not need to eulogize virtues and achievements in every work, but when they are exposing and castigating the seamy side, can we say that they are not helping the reader understand certain social phenomena, strengthening their courage to fight and strengthening their faith in the party's leadership of social progress in China, thereby enhancing "virtues" and "achievements" in life?

Life is always much broader and more complex than any theory, policy or the political needs of the period and its rapid changes are difficult for theory and policy to include and foresee. "Leftist" literary ideology is always trying hard to limit authors' heads and literary creativity to the framework of several creeds or policies. The author, Comrade Zhang Yigong [1728 0001 1712], whose "The Story of the Convict Li Tongzhong" [FANREN LI TONGZHONG DE GUSHI] shook the literary world, who has lived in the turbulent current of rural transformation in the last few years and whose great achievements are innumerable, has an intimate knowledge of this. He wrote, "There is no higher authority than life. If an unambiguous answer must be

made to the question of what literature is subordinate to, then I would not hesitate to say: literature is subordinate to life. The life that we speak of is the historical social practice created by the people. So, where do you put politics and policies? I believe that politics and policies are subordinate to, and in return, guide and influence life. . . I often remind myself that if you believe in supporting the materialist theory of reflection, if you believe in heeding the will of the people and the authority of life, if you believe you already have a fairly full accumulation of images, feelings and thoughts and if you believe you have a fairly accurate macroscopic understanding of life's intrinsic qualities and trends, then there is no need to wait for policy documents to explain and guide you through life, but based on your direct experience of life, you should unfold your literary 'wings' without the least hesitation."

Comrade Zhang Yigong's understanding is not without foundation. It is the product of "suffering from 'leftist' fetters over a long period, trying hard to cast off the 'leftist' fetters and giving up halfway for many years, and then starting to do literary exercises anew" and of his personal observation and practice during the rural transformation brought about in the wake of the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

"What is memorable to me is that the Fan Jiakan [5400 1367 7074] production team, which was the earliest to carry out the joint production contract system in the whole county (Dengfeng County, Henan Province), carried out this transformation under conditions where the team leader and the commune members concluded a 'pact not to give each other away' and kept it a strict secret from the higher authorities. This was a poor team that had the 'collective' but not much 'economy' and in 1 year they resolved the problem of getting enough to eat and wear. Only when the commune cadre arrived here is extreme excitement to sum up the 'learn from Dazhai' experience, was this secret, which left people not knowing whether to laugh or cry, discovered. The wisdom, resourcefulness and an even mocking bantering attitude toward an ossified historical form displayed by the peasant Fan Jiakan made me reflect bitterly. Then, when a middle-aged peasant learned that I was the newly arrived commune cadre, he said to me loudly, 'I want to raise the wall of my courtyard, close the gate and thresh grain in the courtyard. Whoever wants to cancel the contract, risks his life at my hands!' Next, a production team in the neighboring commune canceled a contract, causing a peasant couple to commit suicide from depression, which gave me a terrible shock. I felt that what I saw before me was a great creation of the masses and a historical transformation for which a huge price was being paid. . . I even imagined that if Marx were alive that he would smile on this great creation of China's peasantry. . ."

As a result, Zhang Yigong realized a transformation on his creative path. The significance of this transformation for the author was about the same as the great transformation he witnessed in the village. He cast off the long-popular patterns for creating life and did not await or heed the decisions and plans of a certain level of leading organizations, but acted in accord with the dictates of life, which did not result in deviation from the party leadership, because:

"Since policies and literature both originate in life, the two will reflect life in different ways and fulfill different functions, due to their respective specific laws, and the historical appraisals the two make of life will usually reach the same goal by different routes. 'The Testament of Zhao Juetou' [AHAO JUETOU DE YIZHU], which was written before the documents were issued to carry out the joint production contract system, and 'Kindling [HUOZHONG], which was written before the documents that advocated developing large-scale commodities production, were both based on a generally not very secure faith and were written with determination, if not without apprehension."

Practice proves that he has succeeded, however, tradition ideas still would not let him off--:

"How I made myself suffer! At that time, I had to work out two completely contradictory mental preparations, in order to break through psychological barriers that are generally very difficult to break through: one was to be ready at all times to force myself to wait for the concrete demands of policy propaganda, which I had criticized in my compositions by describing the actions, psychological behavior and even the environment of people who are not in complete accord with current policy or have no path of policy to follow. The second was to be ready at all times to incur the criticism of being 'eager for quick success and instant benefit' or of 'diagramming policy,' thanks to the accord with or close approach of life's historical appraisals to politics or the appraisals of life by politics in my compositions. Unfortunately, I seemed doomed to run up against these two conditions more than once. As a result, I had to make constant efforts to rouse my overloaded nervous system, raise my spirits, try to maintain my position and stick to my old way of doing things, since I wanted neither to make literature a footnote of politics, policies or the image of any subjective idea, nor to avoid the element of politics and policies that actually exists in life. I could in all sincerity point out many flaws and faults in my compositions, but I did not consider that these flaws and faults were due to diagramming policy or created by running counter to policy, but were mainly due to inadequate artistic skill and effort." "Heed the Authority of Life," WEN YI BAO, June, 1984.

It is a pity that not many people have entirely completed this historical process. While certain authors were being criticized for "capitalist liberalization," a considerable group of authors had actually not fully employed the creative freedom of the proletariat placed before them. This was not entirely due to lack of courage by the artists. Some comrades still longed to cast off the fetters of "leftist" ideology and to write influential works, however, in these long periods of 10 and 12 or more years, they had cultivated modes of thinking and creative habits whose strength could not be underestimated. To go from very carefully planting flowers according to a fixed design to boldly galloping across a vast plain is not an easy transformation.

Nevertheless, to realize a great flowering in literature and the arts, bonds both real and spiritual must be severed. A great flowering should

start with a great emancipation. You can trust that authors and critics themselves are capable of handling the unavoidable negative phenomena that will arise during the process of this great rousing of enthusiasm and this great flowering.

12534

CSO: 4005/560

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS SEND WREATHS TO DECEASED PROCURATOR

OW060946 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1815 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--Han Tiesheng, former deputy director of the Office of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and member of the Fourth and the Fifth National CPPCC Committees, died in Beijing on 28 March. He was 93.

Comrade Han Tiesheng was a native of Fengrun County, Hebei Province. In the early 1920's he took part in anti-imperialist activities in northeast China, and propagated the idea of national salvation. He joined the CPC in 1927, and studied and worked in the Soviet Union from that fall to the spring of 1951. After returning home, he served as deputy director of the Experts Liaison Office under the Central Financial and Economic Commission, deputy head of the Experts Reception Department under the government Administration Council, and procurator and research office deputy director of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. Comrade Han Tiesheng showed boundless loyalty to the party's cause during his lifetime, and made positive contributions to the development of procuratorial work in China. He was a good party member and cadre.

A ceremony to pay last respects to Comrade Han Tiesheng's remains was held at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries auditorium today. Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate attended the ceremony. Wreaths were sent by Huang Huoqing, Li Peng, the National CPPCC Committee, the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Justice, and the party committee and government of Fengrun County, Hebei Province.

CSO: 4005/789

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RELIGION DIRECTOR MEETS HONG KONG REPORTERS

OW060113 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--At present, nearly 5,000 people in religious circles are deputies to People's Congresses at various levels or members of national or local CPPCC committees, said Ren Wuzhi, acting director of the State Council's Bureau of Religious Affairs, at a meeting today with Hong Kong and Macao reporters who had come to Beijing to cover the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and the Third Session of the CPPCC National Committee. He said that in our country, religious believers and people in religious circles enjoy freedom of religious belief.

Briefing the reporters on the activities of China's religious circles, Ren Wuzhi pointed out: During the past year, remarkable results have been achieved in implementing the policy on religious affairs in all localities. There are now over 20,000 temples and churches of various religions open to the public. They together with sites for brief religious activity bring that total number of places for religious activity in the country to more than 30,000. Religious organizations of one kind or another have resumed their activities. Eight national religious organizations have been founded. Many religious institutes and schools previously founded and run by Christian, Buddhist, and Islamic organizations have also been reopened. Of course, he added, there is still something to be desired in carrying out the policy on freedom of religious belief.

At the meeting Ren Wuzhi answered questions asked by the reporters.

Today's meeting was sponsored by the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee. Jiang Ping, deputy director of the the United Front Work Department, attended the meeting. He also answered reporters' questions.

CSO: 4005/789

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

YOUTH FEDERATION PERFORMERS--Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--A team jointly organized by the All-China Youth Federation and the CYL Central Committee has left Beijing for Xinjiang via plane today to convey greetings to the scientists and researchers as well as the PLA commanders and fighters working at a certain base under the administration of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission. Members of the team included some members of the All-China Youth Federation who work in the field of literature and art and some outstanding young literary and art workers from various provinces and cities including famous comic dialogue performer Jiang Kun; young singers Guan Guimin, Ye Ying, Yin Xiumei, and Fan Jingma; and movie actress Chen Peisi. Prior to its departure all the members of the team were received by Hu Jintao, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee and president of the All-China Youth Federation; Liu Yandong and Keyum Bawudun, vice presidents of the All-China Youth Federation; and Ding Henggao and Wu Shaozu, responsible persons of the National Defense Science, Technology and Industry Commission. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 5 Apr 85]

NPC DEPUTIES GROUP DISCUSSION--All delegations attending the Third Session of the Sixth NPC broke into group discussions today to examine the work reports of the NPC Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, delivered to the current NPC Session respectively by Vice Chairman Chen Pixian, President Zheng Tianxiang, and Chief Procurator Yang Yichen. During the group discussions, the NPC deputies also examined the various draft resolutions which will soon be submitted to the current session for adoption. Deputies to the current NPC session will continue their group discussions tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Apr 85]

SERVICE COMPANY INAUGURATED--Beijing, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--The Beijing Anle Vehicular Service Company with the "Sanmao" insignia has enjoyed a high reputation in Beijing for safeguarding the interests of customers and paying attention to quality of service since its opening for business one month ago. Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality, called on the municipality's 61 taxi companies to learn from "Sanmao" in serving domestic and foreign customers. At the inauguration of the Anle Vehicular Service Company, a company founded at the proposal of the Beijing Women's Federation, on 8 March 1985, Chen Muhua and Hao Jianxiu expressed the hope that "Anle" will stress quality of service, management, and safety. [Excerpt] [By Wu Xiuping, Luo Xiaolu] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 6 Apr 85]

LEADERS PLANT TREES--Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Some CPPCC and democratic party leaders went to Daguan Yuan Park, which is now still under construction, to plant bamboo trees. Daguan Yuan Park is located in Southwest Beijing and is being jointly built by the Xuanwu District People's Government and the China TV Drama Center on the basis of the description in the book "Dream of the Red Chamber." Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Ma Wenrui, Peng Youjin, Jia Yibin, Lei Jieqiong, Shen Qizhen, Huang Dingchen, Sun Chengpei, Su Ziheng, and Sun Qimeng planted bamboo trees in the yard in front of the "Xiaoxiang pavilion." As soon as they entered the yard, they immediately picked up their hoes to begin planting the bamboo trees, while laughing and chatting. Soon afterwards, all bamboo trees were planted. The "Xiaoxiang pavilion" was surrounded by a spring atmosphere. Looking at the beautiful upright green bamboo trees, all the leaders left with a sense of satisfaction. [Text] [By He Ping] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0851 GMT 10 Apr 85]

HUBEI COUNTY INSPECTION--From 6 to 7 April, Zhao Xinchu, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Xu Daoqi, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee; Li Huinong and Li Erzong, vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Committee; and 22 other comrades inspected Hanchuan County. They fully affirmed the development of town and township enterprises and the readjustment of the rural production structure in the county and requested the county CPC committee to get rid of slackness and complacency, act prudently, and speed up economic development. Comrade Zhao Xinchu said: In the past, Hanchuan's economy focused on four things, namely, grain, cotton, oil crops, and pig raising. It is now quite different. Town and township industries and aquatic products breeding occupy a dominant position in the county's economy. This is a reasonable economic structure. However, we must not neglect grain production while readjusting the rural economic structure. This is because the food processing industry is a mainstay of town and township industries as well as the most competitive industry. We need not worry about surplus grain. We can transform surplus grain to raise fish, raise ducks, chickens and pigs, and achieve the target for transforming grain [word indistinct] increasing our agricultural output value. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 85]

CSO: 4005/789

9 May 1985

EAST REGION

CHEN GUODONG MEETS VISITORS

OW121914 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, cordially met with Sonye, chairman of the Zagreb City Council of Yugoslavia, and his group, at the guest room of the municipal party committee on the afternoon of 11 April.

Chen Guodong said: This year is the fifth anniversary of the establishment of friendly ties between Shanghai and Zagreb. I hope our two cities will have more contacts and that party organizations of the two cities will exchange work experiences.

Pointing at Comrades (Zhang Dinghong), (Huang Pu), and (Gong Xihan), Chen Guodong told Chairman Sonye that they are to visit Zagreb next month. Chairman Sonye cheerfully welcomed them to participate in the celebrations for the 40th anniversary of Yugoslavia's liberation.

Chairman Sonye flew to Shanghai from Beijing yesterday. On the evening of 11 April Mayor Wang Daohan gave a banquet to welcome Chairman Sonye and his group at the Jinjiang Hotel.

CSO: 4005/813

EAST REGION

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF YOUTH SUBCULTURE ANALYZED

Shanghai SHEHUI [SOCIOLOGY] in Chinese No 1, 20 Feb 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Wang Shuguang [3769 2562 0342]: "A Preliminary Analysis of the Social Functions of Youth Subculture"]

[Text] The youth subculture is the topic of an intensifying public discussion. This is because the subculture, which essentially emerges from the response of young people to foreign cultures, has brought all kinds of new information to bear on social life, affecting it in every aspect, and attracted widespread concern and attention.

1. A society is a collective cultural system made up of the systems, economy, history, culture, national psychology and ways of life unique to it. There may be differences between the regions, nationalities and languages within a society, but basically they are consistent with the dominant culture. But society is also a multi-layered, multi-faceted complex consisting of disparate cultural units (classes, occupations, ages and communities). Given this diversity, people in different circumstances perceive the dominant culture differently and have varying capacities for grasping it. In this context, some people often develop a local cultural type, in light of their specific living environment and needs, which is distinct from the dominant culture to some extent and suited to their particular activities, profession, age and community. Such a collection of people with its own unique value system and mode of behavior is known as a cultural colony.

In general, the social superstructure is much less hospitable to the growth of a subculture than spontaneous social interactions among young people at the grassroots level. This is because grassroots social interactions are rarely regulated by social organizations. Also, the grassroots is where various traditional ideas and norms are more relaxed. Because of their age and living environment, young people are all psychologically disposed towards bringing about changes in their social status and living environment. Hence they have the most distinctive, vigorous subcultural activities.

Youth subcultural colonies include the groups of young people involved in miscellaneous trading activities on Chengdu's Qingnian Road and Guangzhou's Gaodi Street and an assortment of socially active joint companies, run by

young people awaiting employment, self-employed laborers' associations, and youth industry and commerce development companies. Clearly these young people are the main disseminators of foreign cultures and active workers in grassroots reform. From their dress code to the way they operate companies, organize associations and contract for all kinds of services and businesses, they demonstrate a boundless enthusiasm for promoting a thriving social culture. The closer to the coast an opened city, the more dynamic its youth subcultural activities. At the beginning, however, most people found the style of these youths hard to accept, and considered them "neither native nor foreign" and "neither here nor there." Some people even suspect that such foreign objects as "sunglasses" and "jeans" will be the ruin of China's youth and its traditional culture. In fact, these "neither native nor foreign" objects did open a window for society through which a breath of fresh air has wafted in, bringing unexpected results. Previously, newspapers and films regarded as shady characters all and sundry who were dressed in Hong Kong-style clothes or clad in jeans. Today most people have become more fashion-conscious. Some people who despised the youth in the past for their impudence and recklessness now admire their no-nonsense reform spirit. All this inevitably sets people thinking: Why has the subculture generated such unanticipated impacts on society? What will be their ultimate implications for social culture?

2. As a local cultural type of a broader social culture, a subculture performs the same social functions as the general culture, including inculcating the value system, coordinating interpersonal relations, satisfying psychological needs, human socialization and so on. In addition, a subculture exercises certain social functions distinct from those of the dominant culture, as demonstrated by its sensitivity and receptiveness to foreign cultures and its intrinsic versatility and volatility.

Any society needs to absorb the advanced culture of other races in order to enrich its own heritage. No matter how much it may emphasize its cultural uniqueness, any nation must inevitably include a variety of external cultural elements. Not only is this unavoidable, but it is also an indispensable condition for a nation's cultural development. Usually, it is subcultural activities at the social base which are the first to show receptiveness to a foreign culture. This is because people in the middle and upper social strata are subject to strict organizational discipline and live in closely regulated environments. As a result, they are prone to being hemmed in by the various traditional cultural norms. Their psychological need for approval and praise from their organizations and colleagues also conditions them to refrain from any activity seemingly incompatible with their environment, and deprives them of the courage to change the status quo. Not so young people at the grassroots. While their prospect of joining a large organization or a large plant appears hopelessly remote, they yet have a strong sense of pride and harbor a fervent desire to improve their station in life. Their exclusion from miscellaneous social organizations also makes social

norms and traditional values less of a restraint on them. Consequently, they are in a more advantageous position to reject old conventions, embrace new foreign concepts and hack out their own way. As far as they are concerned, there is just no other way. Since selling noodle with beef is essentially no different from selling Hong Kong fashions, they set their mind on one objective, namely, material benefits and economic results. Hence their sharpness and boldness, their strong motivation, their emphasis on pragmatic results. And their total victory: they have earned a great deal of profits doing the kind of work long regarded by some people with contempt. People are often amazed at the ease with which these young people acquire such expensive commodities as color TV, radio cassette recorders and motorcycles. Moreover, they are always the first to put on colorful, attractive fashions, sport all manners of hairdo and engage in all forms of popular entertainment. In no time at all, they have livened up society's cultural life.

Certainly, these life-style changes reflect a changing value system in the young people's collective consciousness. Dissatisfied with their own status quo, they passionately pursue foreign culture as a desperate way of breaking free from their stale, stagnant world. The special characteristics of the youth subculture are demonstrated as these young people try to shake off old traditional concepts and absorb new ideas. They have offered society not only jeans and sunglasses, but also a pragmatic spirit.

Today we can also see some people wearing just those sunglasses, jeans, Hong Kong clothes, even suits, which they once denounced and criticized. In contrast, many of the young people previously labelled "idle" "trouble-makers" and "amateur overseas Chinese" have become plant managers and models who live up to the requirements of modern production.

3. Even while we correctly evaluate the social functions of the youth subculture today, we cannot ignore its weaknesses: spontaneity and lack of organization. These weaknesses mainly account for some of the youths' deviant and impermissible behavior. There is in their midst a subcultural group which is gradually departing from the dominant culture in value system and behavioral orientation. The members of this group share many behavioral similarities with the subcultural youth colony mentioned above, in dress, language, patterns of interactions and involvement in various economic activities. But they are differently motivated. Instead of being driven by a desire to change society's backward appearance and merging their personal interests with overall social ones, they are obsessed with a worship for things foreign, consumed with vanity, and are not above damaging other people's interests to achieve a personal goal. As a rule, they hang around restaurants and public houses, displaying wilful extravagance. They also organize different kinds of "motorcycle gangs" and "bicycle gangs," hurtling their way through streets and alleys, and engage in many unhealthy forms of entertainment. Although the amount of impermissible activities has not increased, they have shown such anti-social cultural tendencies as self-gratification and a disregard for social ethics and ideological training.

Juvenile delinquency research clearly shows that many youth offenders come from this kind of subcultural environment. Long-term exposure to its evil ideas and style of living gradually confirms their hedonistic value system with its pursuit of narrow interests. Once this value system becomes an integral part of their personalities, their behavior often clashes with social norms.

Because these misfits wear Hong Kong-style clothes and jeans, people often dismiss any person thus dressed as a misfit. This is obviously an outdated view. At a time when we are calling for the training of more experts, we clearly must not accept such an interpretation. Otherwise, we will easily reject out of hand high-quality young people who are shrewd, capable and ambitious. Moreover, we must be even more impartial in our evaluation of whether the social functions of the youth subculture are positive or otherwise.

12581

CSO: 4005/726

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

MAYOR RECEIVES PROFESSOR'S CERTIFICATE--At the inauguration of the school of economics and the school of management of the Fudan University on 8 April, Mayor Wang Daohan happily received a professor's certificate from the Fudan University awarded him by Xie Xide, president of the Fudan University. The mayor expressed his thanks for the award. Mayor Wang said: The two schools are the products of the current situation of reform. To build socialism with Chinese characteristics is like writing a great book. Now, we have had the outline, but the book must be written by the whole party and the people throughout the country in the course of further practice. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 9 Apr 85]

SHANDONG OBITUARY--Comrade (Chen Meikuan), vice chairman of the second provincial CPPCC Committee and leader of the advisory group under the provincial water conservancy department, died of illness on 4 April this year in Jinan City. He was 76 years old. Comrade (Chen Meikuan) was born in 1909 at (Linzhi) district in Zibo City. He joined the revolutionary work in October 1937 and the CPC in April 1938. During his lifetime, he was also appointed vice mayor and mayor of Jinan City, deputy director of the united front work department under the provincial CPC Committee, and others after the founding of the PRC. He retired from his posts in December 1982. After his death, the leading comrades of the provincial organs visited his home to comfort his family members. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Apr 85 SK]

REVISITING GROUP FROM U.S.--According to a XINHUA report, Mayor Wang Daohan met with and held a banquet for the members of a China-revisiting group from the United States on the evening of 12 April at the Jinjiang restaurant. The group comprised 19 American journalists who worked in China at the time of the war of Resistance Against Japan and the Liberation War, and many of them had been in Shanghai. At the meeting, Mayor Wang answered questions asked by the American journalists. In a toast at the banquet, he welcomed the revisiting American friends on behalf of the Shanghai people and hoped that the visit would give them pleasant experiences to remember. The American guests arrived in Shanghai in different groups from Wuhan and Nanjing on 5, 7, and 9 April. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 13 Apr 85]

CSO: 4005/813

NORTH REGION

CREATIVE LITERARY ACTIVITIES EXPAND IN HEBEI

OW120842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Wang Ruihua, a disabled youth, has written 30 texts for illustrated books, and a number of poems and other literary works in the past several years.

He is one of 5,100 amateur writers in Hebei Province, and his works have been published in Hebei and the Inner Mongolia autonomous region.

Mass amateur creative literary activities which have mushroomed in the province in recent years have attracted peasants, workers and people from various other walks of life; there are now 436 amateur literary societies in the province.

This trend can be traced back to 1982, when 15 young peasants in Cangzhou prefecture formed a poetry society aimed at stimulating cultural life in the countryside.

They won the support of Gao Yang, first secretary of the Provincial Party Committee. Gao then exhorted them "to be peasants first and poets second."

The society has expanded to 21 members. In the past year it has published more than 130 poems in newspapers and magazines. A selection of 87 poems will be published in May.

Meanwhile, workers at a cotton mill in Handan City have formed an amateur writers' association, and Hebei University and Hebei Teachers' University have set up two poetry societies among teachers and students.

Also, 120 peasant amateur writers in Xianghe country have published 208 works in national and provincial newspapers and magazines in the last two years.

CSO: 4000/181

NORTH REGION

BEIJING CIVIL DISPUTES DECREASE 'DRASTICALLY'

OW090936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--Beijing civil disputes have decreased drastically in the past three years despite an increase in the city's population, said a judicial official here today.

The city's civil dispute cases in the past year decreased by 43 percent compared with 1982, though 274,000 people were added to its 9.18-million population, said Ye Hongsheng, deputy director of Beijing Judicial Department's mediation section.

"This is quite the reverse of the usual saying of more people, more trouble," said Ye, attributing the drop to efforts by the judiciary, improvement in moral standards and the clampdown on crime.

Over 90 percent of the city's 338 townships and 106 subdistrict offices, said He, have assistant judicial workers mediating civil disputes. There are mediation committees in over 70 percent of urban districts, factories, shops and villages. Both publicize the law.

The nationwide crime clampdown began in August, 1983.

Civil disputes cover marriage, the family, debt, support of the aged, street fighting and minor theft.

Family and marriage troubles, said Ye, account for nearly half of cases.

CSO: 4000/181

NORTHEAST REGION

REINTERPRETATION OF SOCIALISM DISCUSSED

Harbin XUE LILUN [STUDY THEORY] in Chinese No 2, 1 Feb 85 pp 6-7

[Article by Tang Dewu [0781 1795 2976]: "A Preliminary Discussion On the Reinterpretation of Socialism"]

[Text] As a programmatic document on the reform of China's economic system, the "Resolution of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Reform of the Economic System" sets an important task for the party and the entire nation, one which requires that we "reinterpret" socialism. A torrent of reform is sweeping across the nation. However, some comrades are still hesitant about reform and full of misgivings, commenting that "there is something fishy about it" and that "things were not done this way before." These comrades subscribe to an immutable "socialist model," against which they measure every novelty. When they find the slightest discrepancy between the "model" and the novelty, they reject the latter as a "deviation from socialism." To further eliminate "leftist" influences, correct the ideological line and keep up with the pace of reform, we badly need to follow the spirit of the "Resolution" and "reinterpret" such issues as what is socialism and how to construct socialism with Chinese characteristics.

"Reinterpretation" is a key idea in the Marxist theory of knowledge and a stage and principle in the development of human knowledge. The creation of scientific socialism by Marx and Engles was a "reinterpretation." So was Lenin's transformation of Marxism into Leninism, turning socialism from an ideal into reality. During the transitional stage after the victorious October Revolution when he led the Soviet people to socialism, Lenin for a time followed Marx's vision and tried to establish in Russia a socialist society where the means of production were owned by the whole people, where the principle of distribution according to work prevailed, and where a commodity currency had no place. Through the policy of War Communism, moreover, Lenin hoped to make the leap from a country dominated by small farmers to one based on socialist production and distribution. After a period of practice, however, Lenin realized the policy did not work and promptly corrected the mistake of blindly copying Marx and rushing through the transitional stage towards socialism. Lenin said, "A rather short experimental period finally convinced us that this idea is erroneous and that it conflicts with what we said previously about the transition from capitalism to socialism." Following this "reinterpretation," Lenin changed his approach. In 1921, the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party (Bolshevik) decided to replace War

Communism with the New Economic Policy, that is, temporarily allowing and making use of capitalist economics. The idea was to effect a gradual transition to socialism by outflanking capitalism on the sides, rather than confronting it head on.

Reviewing the Russian road to socialism, Lenin said on his sickbed in 1923, "The utopian socialists' plan for peaceful reform was a fantasy because they failed to consider such basic issues as the class struggle and the seizure of power by the proletariat. But once the socialist revolution has triumphed and the state power and all means of production are in the hands of the proletariat, a radically different situation emerges. Because of this new situation, we cannot but admit we have basically transformed our entire outlook towards socialism: in the past, our emphasis was on political struggle, revolution and the seizure of state power, and rightly so. Today we have shifted our emphasis to the peaceful organization of cultural work." What Lenin called "cultural work" included economic construction as well as ideological and cultural construction. In the socialist period, the main mission of the party of the proletariat was to organize economic and cultural construction. This was a key issue for which Lenin's "reinterpretation" provided a solution. Opportunists in the Second International and Menshevik elements used the backwardness of Russia's productive forces as an excuse to reject the possibility of constructing socialism in Russia. Lenin pointed out incisively that they were mistaken, "We did not begin where theory (pedantically) says we should begin. We put political change and social change ahead of our present cultural change, cultural revolution. Now if only we bring about this cultural revolution, our state will become a fully socialist state." By integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the specific realities of Russia, Lenin hacked out a path to socialist construction which suited Russian conditions: the seizure of political power was followed by socialist transformation on the basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which, in turn, was followed by a shift in focus to socialist construction. We made a grave mistake in the past by failing to "reinterpret." After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, we clung to the slogan, "take class struggle as the key link", instead of reorientating the work of the party and the state towards socialist construction in a timely way. Hence the prolonged and total error, the "cultural revolution."

After the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, our party liberated its ideas, brought order out of chaos and explored anew our road to socialist construction. This was yet another "reinterpretation" of socialism. In its wake, we have freed ourselves from the bondage of the dogmatic "model," enhanced our understanding of the development principles of China's socialist construction and found a road to socialism well adapted to our conditions. In his opening address to the 12th National Party Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "Integrate the universal truth of Marxism with China's concrete realities. Go our own way. Construct socialism with Chinese characteristics. Such is the basic conclusion we have derived from our long historical experience." The historical experience of China and other socialist

countries in the construction of socialism proves that it is extremely important that we "reinterpret" socialism continuously. But for such "reinterpretation," there would have been no scientific socialism, no socialism with Chinese characteristics and no reform consciousness of action.

To reform, we must "reinterpret." The extent of our reform consciousness, the firmness of our resolve and the pace of reform all hinge on whether or not we interpret socialism correctly. Engels said, "I think the so-called 'socialist society' is not an immutable institution. We should consider it an ever-changing, ever-reforming society." Reform is an objective requirement for the internal development of a socialist society. The basic contradictions in a socialist society remain those between relations of production and productive forces, and between the superstructure and the economic base. The socialist relations of production and superstructure are fundamentally compatible with the objective needs of the development of productive forces, which explains why under socialism, social productive forces have been advancing at such a rapid rate that the old society could not offer anything which was even remotely comparable. The establishment of the socialist system has paved the way to an ideal world. But as socialism is only a few decades old, our socialist system remains imperfect in ways which conflict with the development of productive forces. As productive forces develop, even what was previously compatible with productive forces may have become ill adapted. This requires that under the leadership of the party of the proletariat, we readjust and reform any aspect about the relations of production and the superstructure which is not suited to the development of productive forces. The vibrant vitality and overwhelming superiority of socialism lies in its ability to use its own strength to reform and readjust its relations of production and superstructure which do not mesh well with the development of productive forces, in order to protect and develop the latter.

Not only is reform basic to perfecting the socialist system, but it is also a prerequisite for the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the early days of the People's Republic, inexperienced as we were in socialist construction, we copied the Soviet Union mechanically. During the late 1950's, we made a "leftist" error in our guiding ideology when we extrapolated some of Marx and Engels' ideas and conjectures into universal principles and put them into practice. We even followed blindly some of the practices of the bases in the revolutionary war. As a result, China's relations of production and its super-structure began to interfere with the development of productive forces in certain ways, a situation which deteriorated rapidly during the 10 years of turmoil. In a shift of focus after the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party led the various nationalities of the country in launching the great socialist modernization. In this context, reforming those aspects of the relations of production and the superstructure which do not suit the development of productive forces becomes the key to liberating productive forces and promoting the four modernizations. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "If we still do not reform today, our modernization and socialist cause will be buried."

Following the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and in line with the principle that relations of production be compatible with the conditions of productive forces, our party has carried out reforms across the board and obtained impressive results. The agricultural production responsibility system has significantly mobilized the peasants' socialist initiatives, transforming the appearance of rural areas in only a few years. On the heels of rural reform, cities and towns, too, welcomed the "contracting" idea and established an economic responsibility system in all its myriad forms. The party became separated from the administration, each to look after its own area, and a plant director responsibility system and cadre recruitment system, among other things, have been set up. Now that the equalitarian practice of "eating from the big rice pot" has been abolished and the "iron rice bowl" smashed, enterprises have come under greater pressure externally and are energized internally. We have turned enterprises around which were perennial losers in the last, the market is flourishing, production is rising by the day, and the people's standard of living has visible improved. The construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics depends on reform. This truth has been attested to by our earlier reform practice in villages and towns.

Reform is the wave of the future. To keep up with reform, we must firmly uphold the party's ideological line, apply the Marxist theory of knowledge and continuously "reinterpret" the work of our own locality or department, any objective phenomenon, and the entire socialist cause. In accordance with the spirit of the "Resolution", we must deepen our scientific understanding of socialism, discard the traditional notion that a planned economy is antithetical to a commodity one and clearly realize that a socialist economy is a planned commodity economy. We must also reject our old habit of not distinguishing between ownership by the whole people and direct management by state organs, and fully recognize the necessity for the separation of enterprise ownership from management, where appropriate. We must get rid of the idea that socialism is tantamount to eating from the same big rice pot and grasp the relations between encouraging some people to become wealthy ahead of others and universal wealth. We must not think, as we did in the past, that "self-reliance" meant closing the country to international intercourse. Instead, we should actively open up the country to the world. By "reinterpreting" socialism, we will further bring our ideas into line with the lines, policies and principles of the party Central Committee and even more consciously immerse ourselves in the great practice of total reform.

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9 May 1985

NORTHEAST REGION

RECRUITMENT OF INTELLECTUALS INTO CPC URGED

Shengyang GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 3, 2 Feb 85 p 41

[Article by Chen Yunpeng [7115 0061 7720]: "Would Recruitment of Large Number of Intellectuals into the Party Change the Quality of the Party?"]

[Text] Some comrades allege that too many intellectuals as party members would change the quality of the party. Some comrades state figuratively that if this trend continues, "the hammer and sickle on the party flag will be replaced by pens and eye glasses." Those who raise the issue still refuse to consider intellectuals as members of the working class. There is still an image lingering in their mind that intellectuals are targets to be united, educated and transformed. If not, how could they harbor the idea that recruitment of large number of intellectuals into the party would change the quality of the party?

The social status of party members is an important but not a decisive factor in preserving the quality of the party. The social background of party members does not determine everything for the party. What determines the quality of the party is its guiding ideology - Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought which constitute the party's program, its principles of organization, its ideological education and its guiding ideology.

According to Marxist viewpoint, intellectuals have never been a separate class. Before the founding of New China, a part of the intellectuals took part in the revolution, a party sympathized with the revolution, and only a small minority of intellectuals were hostile toward the people. In our socialist society, over 90 percent of the intellectuals are brought up in the new society. After decades of revolutionary nurture and education, even the intellectuals from the old society have made far-reaching changes in their political stand and outlook. Judged by the kind of work they do, the way they work, the object of their service and the means of their livelihood, the intellectuals, both old and new, should not be excluded from the working class.

During the war years, the party voted "to recruit large numbers of intellectuals" many of whom joined the party and played an important role in helping the people to win the democratic revolution led by the party. Today as we strive to build

socialism and pursue the four modernizations, the recruitment of promising intellectuals qualified for party membership will, instead of changing the quality of the party, alter the composition of its membership by increasing the percentage of intellectuals and professionals, an asset which fosters the leadership of the party over the Four Modernizations. There are people who refuse to consider intellectual workers as members of the working class. Such an outmoded concept which sets intellectual workers and manual workers apart should be rectified. As the accomplishment of intellectual workers become more and more noticeable with the progress of modernization construction, the weight carried by them in the working class will increase accordingly. This means the internal structure of China's working class will change to include more and more intellectuals brought up among the working people as a major component of the working class and as the co-equals of workers and peasants in creating material wealth for society. So the recruitment of large number of intellectuals qualified for party membership into the party is only logical and will in no way change the quality of the party.

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NORTHEAST REGION

QUESTIONS ON FIRST, SECOND-STAGE PARTY CONSOLIDATION ANSWERED

Shenyang GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 3, 2 Feb 85
p 24

[Article by staff reporters]

[Text] As the first-stage party consolidation is about to end and as the second-stage party consolidation has already begun, we called on a responsible comrade of the Party Consolidation Office of the Provincial Party Committee to answer a few question concerning both stages of party consolidation.

Question: How do you assess the work of the first-stage party consolidation? What more needs to be done? What are the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee?

Answer: The first-stage party consolidation in Liaoning took place in 101 organizations directly under the Provincial Party Committee. Party reorganization and membership registration which are still in progress will be completed by the spring festival. The party consolidation work at this stage as a whole has been quite satisfactory, having basically reached the goal set forth in the party consolidation resolution of the CPC Central Committee. It must be noted, however, that the work of a number of units has been inadequate, leaving behind some problems still awaiting solution. These inadequacies are found mainly in three areas. First, the quality of party consolidation in some units has been mediocre because they had not found foolproof solutions to their problems. Further remedial measures are needed. Second, although the leadership corps and individual party members have been found worthy by cross-checking following party consolidation, we have yet to see to it that people work earnestly to carry out what they promise to do. There are some people who speak and write well but are lackluster in action. This is known as "beguiling the bureaucracy by false fronts into covering up false fronts." The party consolidation work of some units has not been effective in fostering reforms and enhancing economic results. Since the first-stage party consolidation has a great bearing on the second-stage party consolidation, it is therefore important to demand a higher standard and more earnest work to make the task start well and end well.

After basic completion of party reorganization and membership registration in these units selected for the first-stage party consolidation, the Central

Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation requires an honest review of the party consolidation work of the year. This is a vital measure to insure that the first-stage party consolidation is carried out without a hitch and may serve as a model for the second-stage party consolidation. The review of party consolidation should cover four major areas. First, assess and determine what has been accomplished by each unit and propose concrete measures compatible with its conditions to solidify and develop the results of party consolidation. Second, adopt effective measures to tackle existing problems and inadequacies already identified and do not leave any problems, at least not too many problems, unsolved. Third, make an in-depth summation of the experience gained during party consolidation under new historical conditions in matters concerning ideology, work style, discipline and organization on the one hand and the methods and principle for resolving intra-party contradictions and problems on the other so as to sustain party construction. Fourth, observe closely to see whether party consolidation has or is likely to step up the reforms and the economy. These reviews and summations which embody the efforts of the leadership and the masses must proceed under the leadership and strict supervision of a upper level party committee. Specific review would be required for any unit where mass reaction is more articulate. After the review and summation, any unit which has reached the standard set forth in Article 5 of the Party Consolidation Resolution of the CPC Central Committee may petition a upper level party committee for approval to proclaim completion of its party consolidation and redirect its party work to day-to-day constructive activities. Any unit failing to reach the standard should study the causes thereof, sum up the experience and lessons to be drawn and make up what was missing in the light of its existing problems. While perfunctory performance must be remedied, there should be no allowance whatsoever for shoddiness.

This campaign of party consolidation designed to solve urgent major problems cannot be expected to tackle all the problems facing the party. Consequently, all the units subject to party consolidation should not count on "gaining a brief respite," "taking a break" either during the review and summation or after the completion of party consolidation. They must remember this is a new beginning to rebuild the party in ideology, work style, discipline and organization in order to carry forward the healthy practice and excellent momentum generated during party consolidation. The work to solidify and develop the achievements of party consolidation should focus on four areas. First, sustain, improve and institutionalize what was imparted to party members during party consolidation, including a basic knowledge of the party, its best traditions, its discipline and its education of party members. Second, amplify and implement the programs and measures designed during party consolidation in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the Third Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee to bring about a breakthrough in the work of each locality, each department and each unit. Third, establish, improve and reform all the essential institutions of party activities based on the experience of party consolidation. Fourth, go a step further to foster the "four changes" for the leadership corps, the third echelon and the entire contingent of cadres.

Question: What is the role of the second-stage party consolidation in the

entire party consolidation program? What are the problems affecting the guiding ideology, principles and tasks and methods which call for special attention in this stage of party consolidation?

Answer: The second-stage party consolidation, especially that of the cities and counties, affects the connecting links in the leadership network between the party and the state. They are much closer to the grassroot masses than the organizations directly under the provincial party committee. They include the party organizations of enterprises, colleges, institutes, research units of different localities and counties which are in daily contact with the masses. The efforts of these party organizations and party members at these two levels determine, to a great extent, whether the line, principles and policies and the decisions of the CPC Central Committee could be earnestly implemented and whether the major tasks of the party could be satisfactorily accomplished. Whatever they say, whatever they do, their thinking and work style bear directly on the well-being of the masses on the one hand and reputation and image of party among the masses on the other. Consequently, the second-stage much more than the first-stage party consolidation calls for better and more creative ideological guidance and working method and in-depth solution of more problems. It should be better able to achieve new breakthroughs in promoting reforms, economic development and more efficient work. To enable party organizations and party members to take on a new look, the ideology, work style and organization should be restructured to let the overall mission and objective of the party in the new era take root in people's mind and remain controlled by the masses who should be encouraged to know the targets lying ahead and work united in ideology and action for the development of China and her four modernizations. In a word, party consolidation should be in keeping with the overall mission and objective of the new era and guarantee that they are carried out accordingly.

Like the first-stage party consolidation, the second-stage aims at exposing and liquidating the "three unpurities" and "two incompatibilities" in the party. Acting on the strength of the overall objective and requirements of party consolidation, the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation has set forth for the second-stage party consolidation the following four tasks which include rectifying the guiding ideology for action; educating party members on repudiating the "Cultural Revolution"; cracking down abusive practices emerging from new situations; and build an upright leadership corps dedicated to the Four Modernizations while the "three categories of people" and factionalism are being eliminated. In a seminar on party consolidation convened in late December, 1984, the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation specified six items of work for the second-stage party consolidation. They are: to learn well the key points in the documents on party consolidation; to bring together party consolidation and reforms; to pursue in-depth education on repudiating the "Cultural Revolution;" to examine and correct new abusive practices which occur in new situations; to reshuffle the leadership corps; and to raise the ideological political awakening of party members. These tasks and activities should be pursued as resolutely as possible.

At present, an important assignment for those party units undergoing the second-stage party consolidation is to work out and implement programs, tasks and policies of party consolidation based on the actual condition of various units. The second-stage party consolidation is an extremely important step calling for creative approach instead of established formulas although lessons drawn from the experience of the first-stage party consolidation may be used. That is to say, as long as the overall objective and requirements of party consolidation remain intact, the actual methods of implementation may vary. Instead of pursuing uniformity, any method which accomplishes the task and meets the overall objective and requirements of party consolidation is acceptable. This is the only way to unleash mass creativity and initiative. As a rule, all party programs are tailored to suit actual conditions. This was true in the years of the revolutionary war and should be emphasized even more in this new era when we build a Chinese-oriented socialism. Since the conditions of individual localities and units are not identical and differ a great deal, only by acting under the guidance of an overall policy and by proceeding from the true conditions of the localities and units concerned can we arouse popular enthusiasm and initiative to seek solutions to their problems. For instance, to carry out the four tasks set forth in the party consolidation resolution and to resolve the four key problems of the second-stage party consolidation, the Fuxin municipal party committee drew its lessons from the experience of the first-stage party consolidation of the units directly under the provincial party committee but did not copy it blindly. It selected specific topics for study during the learning session. It read the documents on each topic as it identified new problems, cross-checked data and introduced readjustments and reforms. Finally, it launched a comprehensive cross-checking before concerted readjustments and reforms were made. This led to breakthroughs and innovations. Such an "integrated approach" is indeed a worthy reference to remember.

Question: What are the problems which the party units undergoing both first-stage and second-stage party consolidation should know and resolve?

Answer: First, strive for satisfactory party consolidation to enhance reforms and economic development. Party consolidation and reforms are different but related. Do not polarize them nor insulate them as "two layers of skin." Do not consider them identical and allow reforms to displace party consolidation. All party consolidation activities based on the reality and requirements of the reforms should aim at eradicating obstructions, opening up new channels, fostering motivating forces and provide the kind of ideology, policy and organization which guarantee successful completion of the reforms and the four modernizations. A comprehensive measure to assess the success and accomplishments of party consolidation should rest on whether it could promote reforms in particular localities, departments and units and whether it could bring about new breakthroughs in economic work.

Second, crack down new abusive practices. These include such unhealthy practices as fraudulent purchase of state-owned materials in short supply for resale, speculation, profiteering and price rigging to the detriment of consumers;

exploitation of high positions for personal gains; giving and receiving bribes; racketeering; extortion; fraudulent purchase and clandestine possession of foreign exchange; smuggling; tax evasion; and unauthorized distribution of state assets. All these criminal operations which obstruct and discredit the reforms, disrupt the relationship between the party and the masses and tarnish the image of party should be resolutely and mercilessly uprooted.

Third, reorganize the leadership corps. The key to successful completion of party consolidation and better development of both cultures is to reorganize the leadership corps at all levels, and the key to successful reorganization of the leadership corps is to recruit best qualified people. Strive to promote democracy and follow the mass line in order to have the views of the leadership and recommendations of the masses for selecting promising young and middle aged cadres 30-40 years of age for leadership positions. But the "three categories of people" and those with serious problems must not be allowed to sneak in during the progress of reorganization.

Fourth, strengthen the leadership over party consolidation. To do well party consolidation based on the experience of those organizations directly under the provincial party committee and the reality at the city and county levels, the top leaders should handle the work themselves unless there are special corps to act for them. This is the best way to achieve coordinated planning and unified leadership for the benefit of party consolidation and the enhancement of reforms and economic development. Since the units undergoing the second-stage party consolidation are scattered over vast areas and since large number of party members and comparatively complicated situations are involved, the party committees at all levels should examine the situation carefully and provide different guidelines for different units, sum up their experience earnestly and seek prompt solutions to their problems. They must make best use of their time and avoid shoddiness at the same time, always holding firmly to higher standard, more stringent requirements and better quality. Those units directly under the provincial party committee which have undergone party consolidation should act resolutely to restructure their work style, cut back the number of meetings and the amount of paper work and facilitate instead of interfering with the party consolidation work of the cities and counties.

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NORTHEAST REGION

QUESTIONS ON PARTY REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES ANSWERED

Shenyang GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 5, 8 Mar 85 p 45

[Interview by He Xinde [0149 2450 1795] and Yang Yude [2799 3768 1795]; interviewee, date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: How is the presidium of a party representative assembly created? What are its duties and functions?

Answer: The presidium of a party representative assembly is usually nominated by the outgoing party committee, by delegates to the outgoing assembly or by the preparatory committee of the assembly. After careful deliberations, the delegates may revise or supplement the list of candidates. The presidium is elected by a preparatory session with a show of hands. The duties and functions of a presidium are to preside over the assembly in accordance with the agenda worked out by its preparatory committee, organize the discussion by the assembly of its reports and resolutions, organize the deliberations and nomination of candidates for the party representative assembly at the next higher level and for the party committee, and conduct elections.

Question: How is the list of candidates for the party committee drawn up?

Answer: The party constitution stipulates that "the list of candidates must be prepared after full consideration and deliberations by the party organizations and electors. A primary may be held to determine the list of candidates, to be followed by a formal election. Alternatively, the primary may be replaced by nominating more candidates than there are seats on the party committee." Under this provision in the constitution, the usual practice is for the party committee to submit to the higher party committee before the representative assembly opens a preliminary list of candidates. In preparing this preliminary list, which must reflect the views of the majority, the party committee should combine the mass line with formal assessment, encourage the rank and file to recommend worthy and capable people and solicit public opinion extensively. After detailed consideration, examination and revisions by the representative assembly, the presidium draws up a formal list of candidates according to the opinions of the majority. The final list of candidates should contain more names than the number of seats on the party

committee, and submit it to the delegations. Alternatively, a secret-ballot primary may be held in which the number of winners should match the size of the committee.

Question: Should we number the ballots in an election?

Answer: The party constitution provides for the election by secret ballot of delegates to party representative assemblies and party committees at all levels. The purposes are to advance intraparty democracy, respect the wishes of electors and ensure that party members and delegates can exercise their rights properly. Therefore, ballots should not be numbered for fear that democracy may be affected and some people may try to identify voters and retaliate.

Question: How is the election supervisor chosen? Can a candidate be the election supervisor as well?

Answer: The election supervisor is usually nominated by the presidium of the representative assembly in consultation with various delegations, and elected by the representative assembly with a show of hands. Under the guidance of the presidium, the election supervisor oversees the entire election process. Since this is a very serious business, the supervisor can only be a delegate to the assembly. A staff member can count the votes under the supervisor's direction, but he cannot be the supervisor himself. As he is at the receiving end of the election process, a candidate cannot be the election supervisor either, if only to avoid suspicion.

Question: Is the primary an election held at the representative assembly or a small-group discussion where one declares one's position?

Answer: The primary is one form of simple-majority election. In most cases, it is held by secret ballot before a formal election. It may be conducted in full session or separately at different delegations' meetings. But it cannot be replaced by a small-group discussion or a mere sounding out of opinions. Primary results are reported to the presidium of the representative assembly. To be made a formal candidate, a person must secure more than half the votes of the delegates voting in the primary.

Question: How do we number the successive general membership meetings or representative assemblies of grassroots organizations, which set up committees?

The party constitution fixes the term of a grassroots committee at 3 years. We number consecutively the general membership meetings or representative assemblies which the committee calls to hold fresh elections or when a new committee takes over. General membership meetings or representative assemblies which are held in off years do not elect committees but confine their discussion to major issues. Such meetings are not numbered and can be referred to as the "... Plant CPC general membership meeting or representative assembly."

Question: After the separation of the state from the commune and the establishment of rural political government, how are we going to number the representative assemblies and party committees at the village and township levels?

Answer: After the separation of the state from the commune, there will be no break in the numbering of party representative assemblies and party committees of villages and townships whose names and boundaries remain unchanged, which have a new name but keep their boundaries or which have their boundaries redrawn in a minor way but keep their old names. In cases where boundary changes are substantial, as when several communes or townships are merged into one commune or township, or when one commune is divided into several villages, the numbering of representative assemblies and party committees can begin anew. But among the jurisdictions thus affected, those which continue to use the old names can do likewise with the numbering of their party representative assemblies and party committees.

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NORTHEAST REGION

CORRECT HANDLING OF INTELLECTUALS' PERSONAL HISTORY URGED

Shenyang GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 5, 8 Mar 85
p 37

[Article by Chen Yunpeng [7115 0061 7720]: "How To Deal with Intellectuals' Personal History, Family Background and Social Relations"]

[Text] Owing to historical and social reasons, a majority of China's middle-aged and elderly intellectuals have problematic personal history, family backgrounds and social relations. We, on our part, have long been under the influence of erroneous "leftist" ideological influences, so that we have failed to deal with their problems properly. There are many outstanding intellectuals who would have been well qualified for membership in the Communist Party but for their dubious personal history, family backgrounds and social relations. If they have so-called "overseas relations," their applications for admission are even more likely to be held up, even though they have not so much as seen the persons they are supposedly related to. Party organizations have a way of researching their past to death, without ever coming to a decision. As a result, the intellectuals' enthusiasm for party membership has been undermined, along with their motivation for advancement and intellectual development.

Following the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, party organizations at various levels, particularly grassroots organizations, have modified the way they handle those problems, but there has been no basic change. At this late hour, an unsound family background and complicated social relations remain serious barriers for an intellectual who wants to join the party. We all know it is not for an individual to choose his parents or his social relations. This is an objective fact. We should not continue to make a big issue out of a person's past mistakes, provided he has mended his ways as demonstrated by prolonged practice. Certainly we cannot accept people who have not actively repented of their grave errors, particularly the "three kinds of people." Such instances apart, however, we should be more flexible and lenient when it comes to an intellectual's family or personal background and social relations. These considerations should take a back seat to his practical performance.

As far as family background is concerned, our party's traditional policy is

to stress the individual himself. As for his social relations and history, it stresses influence and actual performance respectively. Because of "leftist" ideological influences, however, this policy has never been carried out effectively, degenerating into a mere slogan. In fact some party organizations do just the opposite, emphasizing social relations and a person's history almost to the exclusion of actual performance. In determining whether or not an intellectual is fit to be a party member, the most basic thing is to assess his practical experience in accordance with membership qualifications laid down in the party constitution and other regulations. In other words, we should find out whether or not he has developed a communist world outlook and is dedicated to the communist cause as manifested by the firmness of his faith in communism and socialism; his trust in and support for the party line, policies and principles since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee; his total dedication to serving the people; complete disregard for personal gains and his courage to reform and forge ahead in our drive for socialist modernization. Such are the criteria by which we must judge his performance.

In examining party membership applications, we should from now on ignore the intellectuals' undesirable family backgrounds, complicated social relations and so-called "overseas relations", and admit anybody as long as he performs well and has the proper qualifications for party membership. Do not investigate for the umpteenth time their family background and social relations. What good does it really do to retrace a person's remote family history and so-called "social relations?" In these matters, we have to take the applicant at his word and hold him totally responsible for any omission or inaccuracy. But we must thoroughly look into his personal history and actual performance, particularly after the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, verifying his words with external and internal investigations. This is essentially what we mean by political investigations.

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NORTHEAST REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

SK110231 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 3

[Apparent text of the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress delivered by Xie Huangtian, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, at the third session of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress on 20 March 1985]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies:

Entrusted by the standing committee of the sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress, I now give a report on the work of the standing committee.

In 1984, the standing committee organs of the provincial people's congress carried out party rectification in line with the party rectification decision of the CPC Central Committee with the plans of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee. While carrying out party rectification and studying the decision on party rectification and other related documents, we conscientiously organized cadres to deeply study the Constitution, the local organic law, and other relevant documents; summed up experiences in investigation work by making comparisons; made earnest discussions on how to improve the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee; enhanced the people's understanding of the nature, functions, and tasks of the provincial people's congress standing committee; clarified the guidelines of the work of the standing committee; and enhanced confidence in making the work of the standing committee successful.

In the past year, under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, the standing committee did the following work in line with the demand that party rectification and routine work should never be delayed:

1. We examined the implementation of the Constitution and law, and promoted propaganda and education on the legal system.

The standing committee of the provincial people's congress guaranteed the implementation of the Constitution and law in the province and considered this work as one of its important responsibilities. In the past year, we heard reports on several occasions on the implementation of the hygienic food law given by the provincial public health department; affirmed achievements; and

urged the governments and judicial organs at all levels to adopt effective measures to ensure the implementation of these two laws, because some stipulations prescribed by the laws were not well implemented in some localities.

In order to promote and popularize legal knowledge and to enable all citizens, particularly cadres at all levels, to know, to understand, and to observe the law, the 10th standing committee meeting put forward a resolution on strengthening propaganda and education on the legal system, and on popularizing legal knowledge, and called for efforts to devote a period of 5 years, beginning in 1985, to popularizing legal knowledge among all citizens in the province. The standing committee meeting also heard a report by the provincial judicial department on popularizing legal knowledge in the province within 5 years, and invited responsible comrades of the Bnxi City CPC Committee to introduce at the meeting their experiences in strengthening leadership and in making propaganda and education on the legal system regular, and systematic. After that, most of the city, county, and district people's congress standing committees in the province also made relevant resolutions. And the governments at all levels included the popularization of legal knowledge in their agenda, and formulated plans and programs for implementation.

2. We continued to grasp local legislation and conscientiously organized people to discuss the draft laws.

The standing committee formulated and revised the "Provisional Regulations for Popularizing Primary Education in Liaoning Province," and the "Regulations for Managing Rivers in Liaoning Province." Since primary education is the foundation of all education, the 11th standing committee meeting examined and adopted the "Provisional Regulations for Popularizing Primary Education in Liaoning Province" in line with the proposal of the provincial people's government and implemented as of 1 March 1985. The formulation and implementation of these regulations will effectively stimulate the province's work of popularizing primary education.

The "Provisional Regulations on Managing Rivers in Liaoning Province" was formulated by the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee in 1981. The implementation of these regulations played an important role in strengthening management and harnessing rivers in the province. However, in the course of implementation, we discovered that some stipulations do not suit the current developing new situation and some were imperfect. The standing committee suggested the government put forward views for revision.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the local laws and regulations, the general office of the standing committee collated the local laws and regulations formulated by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and compiled the "Selected Works of the Local Laws and Regulations of Liaoning Province," which has already been published by the Liaoning People's Publishing House.

3. We heard a work report of the provincial people's government, and discussed and decided on some major matters.

We heard work reports by the people's government, the people's court, and the people's procuratorate. One of the important responsibilities of the local people's congress standing committee is to examine and decide on the major matters within its administrative divisions. It is also an important expression of their investigation work and exercise of supervisory power. Entrusted by the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, the standing committee held its eighth meeting last June to hear and examine a report by the provincial Financial Department on the compilation of Liaoning Province's 1984 draft budget and issued a resolution on approving the 1984 financial budget of Liaoning Province. Last August, the standing committee held its ninth meeting to hear a report by Vice Governor Li Guixian on the implementation of the provincial economic and social development plans for the first half of 1984 and made arrangements for the work of the second half of the year. The standing committee members affirmed the achievements, and put forward some constructive suggestions and ideas on how to do a better job in reforming the economic structure; improving economic results; and grasping technical transformation, energy conservation, and educational, scientific, and cultural work. They also called on the provincial government to make continued efforts to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plan of the year.

The 12th standing committee meeting heard and examined a report by Vice Governor Zuo Kun on further consolidating public security work, and held that our province had scored great success in dealing heavy and prompt blows to serious criminal activities. Marked improvements were made in social order in the urban and rural areas and the people felt safe generally. All standing committee members contended that dealing blows to serious criminal activities was a protracted and arduous task and that they would not slacken their efforts in the slightest degree. At present, the number of criminal activities in the economic spheres has markedly increased. The public security and judicial departments should closely coordinate efforts and should deal serious blows to them according to law.

4. We gave guidance in elections of new county and township people's congresses, and promoted the building of local political power.

The Constitution stipulated that the term of office of each county and township people's congress should be 3 years. The standing committee issued a decision in December 1983, calling for efforts to hold elections for new county and township people's congresses in the first half of 1984, and formulated the "Detailed Regulations for the Elections of the County and Township People's Congresses of Liaoning Province." In the first half of last year, the standing committee members visited some places to view the progress of their work and give timely guidance. As of the end of last June, the province's 91 counties and districts that needed to hold elections had completed their electoral work. The township elections were carried out by integrating the separation of government functions from enterprise management

with the direct county-level elections and were completed in their entirety. We did a fairly good job in the county and township electional work and achieved the goal of managing things according to law and giving timely solutions to problems. The broad masses of cadres received lively education in socialist democracy and the legal system through the elections, thus stimulating economic construction and other spheres of work.

In the past year, the standing committee appointed and removed 3 personnel of the provincial people's congress standing committee, 12 personnel of the provincial people's government, 47 personnel of the provincial people's court, and 75 personnel of the provincial people's procuratorate.

5. We conscientiously studied and handled the opinions of the people's deputies, and strengthened ties with the people's deputies and the city, county, and district people's congress standing committees.

Strengthening ties with the people's deputies and the masses is the fundamental work of the standing committee. Last year, the standing committee conscientiously handled motions, suggestions, criticism, and opinions raised at the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress and considered such moves as an important measure for improving its work. After this congress session, the standing committee immediately organized personnel to analyze and sum up the motions, suggestions, criticisms, and opinions raised by the deputies, and sorted out more than 1,000 motions related to four aspects of work--economic construction; education, science, culture, and public health; the legal system; and the building of political power. The standing committee held four separate meetings of chairmen to discuss and study these motions in order to understand some important information and problems concerning the province's various aspects of work.

During the past year, the standing committee handled some 1,900 appeals, letters, and visits by the provincial people's deputies and the masses of people regarding the work of the state organs and personnel. Some of the problems and opinions reflected by the people had been handled by the organs of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and some had been handled by the governments, the relevant departments, or the judicial organs. Some important letters and visits had been handled and filed for the record. Answers were given to those who lodged appeals and those who gave opinions.

The standing committee further strengthened ties with the city, county, and district people's congress standing committees. Last June, it held a forum on the work of the city, county, and district people's congress standing committees, studied and implemented guidelines of the relevant documents of the central authorities and of Chairman Peng Zhen's speech, formulated measures for improving its work, and discussed ways to strengthen the work of the people's congresses and to create a new situation.

In addition, the standing committee sent a provincial people's congress delegation headed by Zhang Zhengde, with Guo Feng as adviser, to visit Toyama and Kanagawa prefectures in Japan, at the invitation of the latter. Our province

established friendly ties with Toyama and Kanagawa prefectures in 1983. The prefectural councils also sent delegations to visit our province.

Fellow deputies, during the past year, the standing committee did much work, but it also experienced many defects and problems. Its work was far from meeting the requirements of the new situation. It failed to provide adequate supervision and investigation concerning the implementation of the local laws and regulations, as well as the decisions and resolutions. It failed to conduct adequate and deep investigations and study of some important economic problems in a planned manner, to organize committee members to make investigation tours, and to maintain close ties with the deputies. The organs and work systems of the standing committee are imperfect and they need improvement and strengthening. We should make efforts to eliminate these defects and to solve the problems this year. All deputies are welcome to give criticism and opinions.

Fellow deputies, the provincial people's congress and its standing committee are shouldering glorious tasks in the new period. The people of various nationalities in the province have pinned great hopes on us. We should enhance our understanding of political responsibilities earnestly, and make new contributions to ensuring the smooth progress of the reform of the economic structure, and to accelerating the province's socialist modernization construction.

CSO: 4005/813

NORTHEAST REGION

REPORT ON WORK OF CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE

SK110706 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 2

[Apparent text of report on the work of the standing committee of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee given by Song Li, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, at the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee on 16 March 1985]

[Excerpts] Fellow members, comrades:

Entrusted by the standing committee of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, I now give a work report for your examination and discussion.

I

Since the 2d Plenary Session of the 5th Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, the people of various nationalities throughout our province have conscientiously implemented the principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee under the leadership of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee over the past year. The strategic slogan of "going all out, revitalizing Liaoning, serving the whole country, and advancing toward the world" put forward by the provincial CPC committee has been turned into actual deeds of the people's of various nationalities of our province. In 1984, the province's economic situation was good, and social production continued to develop comprehensively at a fairly high speed. The industrial and agricultural output value reached 69.77 billion yuan, representing the best record in history and an increase of 11 percent over 1983. A great amount of work was done in importing funds and technology from abroad. The total amount of money involving in the funds and technology imported by our province from abroad in 1984 alone was 1.6 times the total transactions of the previous 5 years. Revenue increased steadily, urban and rural markets became more brisk, and the people's living standards improved continuously. While the economy was developed, new progress was achieved in science, education, culture, public health, and sports.

Like other fronts, the party's united front and the CPPCC work also witnessed great development in 1984. Proceeding from their own characteristics, CPPCC

committees at all levels in our province combined the united front work closely with the economic work, publicized and implemented the principles and policies on the party's united front work with the focus on economic construction, solved some problems left over by the "Great Cultural Revolution" and history, united with the people from various circles more extensively, aroused the initiative of all quarters, and made new contributions to the two civilizations, to the great cause of the reunification of the motherland, and to the service of opening to the outside world. In 1984, 10 city and county (district) CPPCC organizations were restored or established. Panjin City, which was established in March 1985, has also established a city CPPCC committee. In our province, the number of CPPCC organizations at and above the county level has reached 103, with more than 13,500 members. In the course of the institutional reform, the work organs and the cadre contingents of the CPPCC organizations were readjusted and replenished. A great number of cadres with practical experiences in and outside the party came to work at CPPCC organizations, thus strengthening the leading bodies and replenishing the new forces. Under the leadership of CPC committees, CPPCC organizations at all levels in our province further shifted their work focus to the track of serving the four modernizations during the past year, regarded the fulfillment of the three great tasks as their responsibility, submitted themselves to and served the grand objective set forth at the 12th national party congress, and, based on the central work of local party and government organs, vigorously launched the activities to build the two civilizations with investigations and study as the basis and economic development as the focus. They also carried out various consulting services, and encouraged their members and the people whom the members had contacts with to make new contributions by gearing their services to the needs of the society and rural areas while successfully carrying out the work of their own posts. According to incomplete statistics, the province's CPPCC organizations, democratic parties and federations of industry and commerce now have more than 120 consulting organizations covering more than 700 fields of services. They also did a great amount of work in developing and spreading intellectual resources, training personnel with specialized skills, rendering intellectual support for border areas, helping run plants and shops and arranging jobs for youths, and won the trust and drew the attention of party and government leaders and various fields.

II

The provincial CPPCC committee carried out the following major work during the past year:

1) It further developed socialist democracy, and carried out political consultation and democratic supervision more extensively with higher quality. After the CPC Central Committee and the State Council made the decision to open the 14 coastal cities, we earnestly studied and discussed it at the eighth standing committee meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee. We also heard a report of Vice Governor Wang Guangzhong on our province's economic restructuring and opening to the outside world. We expressed unanimous support to the plan for opening Dalian, revitalizing Liaoning, prospering northeast China and serving the whole country, and enthusiastically offered

many beneficial opinions and suggestions. At the ninth standing committee meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, the participants again offered some 40 opinions and suggestions on eliminating the "leftist" ideas, developing local industries and township enterprises, developing intellectual resources, importing funds and technology, and further implementing the policy on intellectuals. These opinions and suggestions drew the attention of the party and the government.

2) It achieved new progress in organizing and urging the members to study and render support to whatever fields they are specialized in. During the past year, on the basis of domestic and foreign situations and the implementation of major principles and policies, the provincial CPPCC committee organized report meetings and forums on various fields of work and many visiting and inspection tours, and examined and promoted relevant departments' implementation of the "Notice on the Questions Concerning Personages Without Party Affiliation Who Assume Leading Posts Reading and Transmitting the Party's Documents and Materials" issued jointly by the general office and the united front work department of the provincial CPC committee on 25 April 1984 so that personages without party affiliation could know the situation and render support. In order to study some important reports in a timely manner, the provincial CPPCC committee carried out study and information exchange activities with the national CPPCC committee and Beijing, Tianjin and other provincial and municipal CPPCC committees.

3) New progress was achieved in collecting historical data. During the past year, 21 articles totaling about 1 million words were collected, and 4 volumes of selected works were compiled and published. While collecting political and military historical data, we also expanded the collecting scope to enrich historical data by collecting the historical materials concerning overseas Chinese, religion, culture, economy and personages. In the national cooperation in collecting and compiling historical materials, we undertook two special projects--"The Incident Concerning Zhang Xueliang and Yang and Chang" and "Zhang Zuolin and the Huanggutun Train Bombing Case." We also cooperated with the provincial federation of returned overseas Chinese to collect and compile the 130,000-word "Recollections of Liaoning's Returned Overseas Chinese" within a fairly short period of time. In this way, we made the work of collecting historical data more specialized and systematic.

4) In our efforts to implement the policy on the united front work, we solved some long-standing, big and difficult problems. We emphasized four tasks. First, in line with the decision of the provincial CPC committee, we paid retroactively the suspended and reduced portions of the wages of CPPCC committee members, democratic party members, intellectuals without party affiliation, former industrialists and businessmen, and persons who had revolted and crossed over to our side, who were dismissed by mistake during the "Great Cultural Revolution" or who had their wages suspended or reduced during retirement. Second, we returned, after examination, to the National CPPCC Committee members who lived in our province, and to the provincial CPPCC committee members the money and materials which had been confiscated during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Third, we investigated the situations and

problems concerning the members whose houses had been occupied. Fourth, in cooperation with the National CPPCC Committee's policy implementation inspection group, we inspected how the policies concerning the provincial CPPCC committee members had been implemented, and held forums on this work attended by various city CPPCC committees, thus promoting the implementation of policies.

5) The work groups achieved another new development in giving consulting services. During the past year, in addition to giving consultation on agro-technology, education, health and township and town construction through the contact station in Ciyutuo Town of Liaozhong County, the work group committee of the provincial CPPCC committee held discussions with provincial township enterprise administrative bureau and the Tieling City CPC Committee and Government and decided to offer technical consulting services in the development of local small collieries, small gold mines, machinery production and farm produce processing through the contact station in Tieling in order to enliven the economy and develop township industries.

6) We strengthened investigations and study, and summed up and exchanged experiences in our work. During the rectification-correction phase of party rectification, the leading party group of the provincial CPPCC committee, in an effort to further correct the ideology guiding professional work, organized vice chairmen, standing committee members, retired cadres and office cadres to form 4 groups to conduct investigations and study at the CPPCC organizations of 9 cities and some 20 counties (districts). They learned from the work experiences of these CPPCC organizations, and discussed with them the measures and methods for ways to open up a new situation in the CPPCC work. They also visited some members of the provincial CPPCC committee and listened to their opinions.

7) Party rectification work was completed in the organs of the provincial CPPCC committee. The party rectification was carried out under the leadership of the leading party group of the provincial CPPCC committee and in line with the unified arrangements of the provincial CPC committee. Through the party rectification, the ideology guiding the professional work was corrected, political awareness, ideology and workstyle were greatly improved, and the unity between the people of the party and those without party affiliation was further strengthened. During party rectification, comrades outside the party worked hard while helping the party in party rectification, thus rendering great support to the party rectification and guaranteeing the progress of both party rectification and their own work.

All in all, we have done a great deal of work since the second plenary session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, and the achievements are positive. However, we still lag far behind the demands of the new period and new tasks. We still need improvement in our future work.

III

Fellow members, comrades:

After scoring significant achievements in 1984, our country ushered in 1985 full of jubilation for victories. This year is the last year of the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan period, and also a year to start the overall reform of the economic structure. Greater achievements will be won by all fronts, and we should do the CPPCC work still better. I now give the following opinions on future work:

- 1) We should continue to study and publicize the theory, principles and policies on the party's united front work, and correct the ideology guiding the people's CPPCC work. The "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is a programmatic document which, in the principle of combining the fundamental tenets of Marxism with the practice of our country, indicates the road of building socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics. We should conscientiously study, master and publicize the guidelines of the "decision," unite with all forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors, strengthen the unity and cooperation between the party and personages outside the party, uphold the four basic principles, and accelerate the building of material and spiritual civilizations.
- 2) We should give full play to the role of the CPPCC organizations in political consultation and democratic supervision. Political consultation and democratic supervision are the major functions of the CPPCC organizations, and the spirit of democracy and consultation should be carried forward throughout the work and activities of the CPPCC organizations.
- 3) We should implement various policies successfully from beginning to end. Implementing the policies concerning the problems left over from history and the "Great Cultural Revolution" is a major work which has a bearing on the prestige of the party and the government, and on the unity of the people, and which should be carried out successfully in line with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee. The problems left are not many, but they are more difficult. In particular, we should conduct serious investigations on the problems concerning the confiscated money and materials and occupied houses, clarify the situations, and urge departments concerned to study and solve them. For this reason, CPPCC committees should coordinate with relevant departments, and do more propaganda on policies and ideological work. If departments concerned procrastinate or refuse to solve the problems which should be solved, we should uphold principles and argue strongly with them on just grounds.
- 4) We should vigorously suggest ways and means for reform of the economic system, science and technology and education, and give consulting services. The provincial CPPCC committee should continue to do the work of the Ciyutuo consulting service station in Liaozhong County successfully. In the meantime, it should do a good job in the consulting services for township

enterprise development focusing on Tieling City. CPPCC committee members, CPPCC organizations at various levels, democratic parties and mass organizations should vigorously contribute in line with their characteristics to the current great development of the tertiary industry, transformation of Liaoning's old enterprises, and the development of spare-time education, vocational middle schools or colleges and, particularly, preschool education.

5) We should strengthen propaganda directed toward Taiwan. The signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong and the principle of "one country, two systems" have evoked strong repercussions in Taiwan province and the international society. Taking advantage of this favorable situation, CPPCC organizations should encourage their members to expand their contacts with their relatives and friends in foreign countries and Taiwan vigorously and bravely through various measures and channels, and earnestly publicize the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

Fellow members, comrades: The tasks that the CPPCC organizations shoulder in the new historical period are glorious and yet arduous. We hope that all comrades will diligently study the party's principles and policies, persistently seek truth from facts, and carry forward the fine traditions and work-style of the CPPCC organizations. We hope that they will give play to their wisdom and talents in the four modernizations drive, strive to fulfill the party's general objective and general task, and make active contributions to the goal of "going all out, revitalizing Liaoning, serving the whole country, and advancing toward the world."

CSO: 4005/813

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

PARTY CONGRESS ENDS--The seventh Shenyang City Party Congress ended on the morning of 12 April. The congress elected the seventh Shenyang City CPC Committee, the City Advisory Commission, the City Discipline Inspection Commission and Shenyang City's deputies to the Sixth Liaoning Provincial Party Congress. The current Shenyang City CPC Committee is composed of 59 members and alternate members, 25 fewer than the previous one. The first plenary session of the seventh Shenyang City CPC Committee was held on the afternoon of 12 April. The session elected Li Changchun secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee; (Zhang Guoguang), (Li Zemin), and (Zhang Chenglun) deputy secretaries of the city CPC Committee; Wang Danbo chairman of the City Advisory Commission; (Li Ke) vice chairman of the City Advisory Commission; (Zhou Minglu) secretary of the City Discipline Inspection Commission; and (Sun Depu), (Wang Yang), and (Zhang Qipeng) deputy secretaries of the City Discipline Inspection Commission. [Excerpts] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Apr 85]

CSO: 4005/813

NORTHWEST REGION

BANQEN FETES WANG ENMAO, OTHER XINJIANG GUESTS

OW072200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Newsletter: "Drink to the Unity and Prosperity of All Nationalities -- on Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan giving a dinner party in his house for Xinjiang NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members" by XINHUA reporter Zhang Yanping -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)--There were cheers, laughter, toasts, and clinking of glasses. Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, invited more than 20 NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members from Xinjiang to dinner in his house. At dinner, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan lifted up his glass and proposed a toast with a smile: Let us drink to today's excellent situation of the motherland and to the unprecedented unity among the people of all nationalities.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, on behalf of the guests and the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, thanked the host for his lavish hospitality.

With the host, the guests, and new and old friends proposing toasts to one another, the drawing room in Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan's residence was filled with cheer and joy.

CSO: 4005/800

NORTHWEST REGION

MORE OUTSTANDING INTELLECTUALS JOIN CPC

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Pu Yuping [5543 1342 1627] et al.]

[Text] Fairly good progress was made in Shaanxi last year in recruiting party members from among intellectuals. According to statistics, 8,419 intellectuals were admitted to the party in the province last year, accounting for 33.7 percent of the total number of new party members.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, with the party's policy toward the intellectuals winning increasing support among the people, the problems intellectuals face in joining the party have begun to be taken seriously by most of the party organizations in the province, and work in this area has made new progress. The following are the main indications: 1. In the 6 years from 1979 through 1984, 31,129 professional and technical personnel of various specialties were admitted to the party in this province, and the percentage of intellectuals among new party members increased year after year. 2. Party committees and leading members personally are paying attention to expediting solution of problems faced by outstanding intellectuals in joining the party by proper handling of bad examples. In May last year, a principal leading comrade of the Weinan Prefectural CPC Committee heard a deputy chief physician of the prefectural hospital report on problems he faced in trying to join the party. The leading comrade promptly organized manpower to conduct an investigation and help the hospital party branch correct its understanding. As a result, the intellectual's long-cherished wish finally came true in July last year. 3. Supervision and inspection have been strengthened to insure that policy is implemented. In April last year, the Xian Municipal CPC Committee organized more than 150 cadres into 27 inspection teams to carry out in-depth investigation on the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and to find out the problems generally faced by intellectuals in joining the party. This has effectively accelerated work in this field. Intellectuals made up 40.8 percent of the new party members recruited in Xian City last year.

The just-concluded conference on the work of the party's urban primary organizations conveyed the spirit of the forum on recruiting party members from among intellectuals sponsored by the CPC Central Committee

Organization Department in November last year and held discussions on specific problems in this field of work. Li Qingwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech on this subject at the meeting. The comrades present at the meeting held that recruiting large numbers of outstanding intellectuals already qualified for membership into the party is an important strategic task for strengthening party-building, insuring and accelerating the successful accomplishment of the party's general tasks in the new historical period. Progress has been made in recruiting party members from among intellectuals in this province in the past few years. However, we must not overestimate the previous achievements as, in many units, the problems faced by intellectuals in joining the party have not been solved. The main causes are: the "leftist" thinking and other outmoded ideas in the minds of some party members have not been eradicated; owing to selfish motives or factionalism, some partymember cadres resent the good and able and deliberately create difficulties; and some primary party organizations are flabby and lax, fail to effectively implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and have no one to handle applications of intellectuals for party membership. These problems should be brought to the serious attention of party organizations at all levels throughout the province to be resolved in real earnest.

12802

CSO: 4005/505

NORTHWEST REGION

PROMOTION OF YOUNG CADRES TO LEADING POSTS URGED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Promote Young Cadres as Quickly as Possible"]

[Text] In his important opinion with regard to work in Shaanxi, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Younger and better-educated leading bodies are crucial. "If you promote younger cadres faster, your work will improve sooner." These words are profoundly enlightening. To accelerate the structural reform of the economy and quickly push forward the economic development of the province, we need a large number of competent people and path-breakers who are well-educated, technically competent, capable of management, courageous in making reforms and blazing new trails and able to create a new situation. This is a pressing and vitally important task, which must not be taken lightly. Otherwise, our decisions, no matter how good they are, may come to nothing.

On the crucially important matter of promoting younger cadres, a great deal of work has been done and remarkable successes have been achieved in our province in the past few years. There have been tremendous changes in the age and educational composition of leading bodies at the provincial, prefectural and county levels and of enterprises and establishments. However, we still fall considerably behind what is required by the new situation and new tasks, and problems in this area have not been completely solved, as remnant "leftist" ideas and feudal-patriarchal concepts continue to shackle the minds of some comrades, hinder correct identification and selection of competent people and adversely affect the progress in making our leading bodies and cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better-educated and professionally more competent. In thinking and understanding, there are at present four "walls" which must be broken through:

The first is nitpicking, demanding perfection of people and things. This is characteristic of an unrealistic and overcritical viewpoint. Lenin said: "A wise man is not one who never makes a mistake. The person who never makes a mistake does not exist, nor can there ever be one." In selecting competent people, if we demand perfection, seize on people's minor mistakes or shortcomings and keep picking on them, the result will be either total failure to find any "ideal" person or, contrary to our wish, selection of mediocre, incompetent "goody-goodies."

The second is promotion according to seniority, insisting that young people are fledglings, "weak-winged" and inexperienced. This is the biggest ideological obstacle preventing us from promoting outstanding young cadres. Unless this conservative thinking is overcome, boldly promoting a new generation of cadres will become just empty talk. Young cadres are sharp in thinking, untrammelled by old conventions and full of drive to forge ahead, and this is their essential and main aspect. We should believe that they can use their own vigor and vitality to overcome their inadequacies and build a socialist new life. It always takes time for newborn forces to grow up, and because they lack experience and the ability to withstand adversities, they need to temper themselves and grow up in practice and increase their abilities through work. If we see only their weak points, are afraid to trust them and put them to important positions, or even take a skeptical attitude toward them, then talented people inevitably will be neglected or stifled.

The third is being subjective and one-sided, favoring those who are close to us and rejecting those who are not. In selecting and appointing people, some cadres always proceed from their personal likes and dislikes, preferring only those who are handy, obedient and willing to be ordered about to those who are upright, honest and frank and show sound judgment. This is a major malpractice of some units in promoting cadres.

The fourth is the narrow circle. In evaluating cadres, we often let ourselves be influenced by a small circle of leading cadres in the neighborhood, rely on impressions and report forms, fail to fully listen to the correct opinions of grassroots cadres and the masses and are used to be "mystical" and faultfinding. As a result, we are often unsure, unable to choose the right people, wasting time and opportunities and letting our work suffer.

In short, on the question of promoting competent people, we also must eradicate "leftist" thinking and old ideas, get rid of all outdated conventions and stereotypes, break through all kinds of obstructions in ideology, understanding and practical work and resolutely act according to the party's principles and policies. If we really do so, large numbers of outstanding cadres will appear before us.

12802

CSO: 4005/505

NORTHWEST REGION

PROMOTION OF MORE YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED CADRES URGED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Eradicate 'Left' Thinking and Other Outmoded Ideas and Resolutely Promote a New Generation of Cadres"]

[Text] The provincial meeting of young and middle-aged cadres to exchange experiences in "being determined to carry out reforms and rejuvenate Shaanxi" has ended on schedule. More than 100 delegates from various places and fields have forcefully proven with their achievements in valiantly carrying out reforms and courageously creating a new situation the correctness of the Party Central Committee's strategic decision on making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. At the same time, they have demonstrated that they, the group of leading cadres chosen during the reform of government organizations at various levels, have lived up to people's expectations; indeed have the qualifications, ability, courage and knowledge to assume the important historical duty of leading the masses in rejuvenating Shaanxi and are worthy of being called a new generation of cadres to carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future.

What merits attention is the fact that even today there still are incorrect understandings and practices on the question of promoting young and middle-aged cadres. For example, some places or departments, pressed by circumstances, did promote a number of young and middle-aged comrades to leading position, but the number fell short of the target of more than one-half, in some cases even one-third, of the members in each leading body. Consequently their opinions on reform based on real knowledge and deep insight often cannot obtain the needed support. Such leading bodies have not really stopped being "old." In some leading bodies, young and middle-aged cadres have become a majority, but very few of them are the number one man. This is known as "going up on stage quickly but not playing the leading role yet." Even in places where young and middle-aged comrades are holding the top jobs, there still are occasions when veteran comrades only have the final word, a phenomenon known as "the young marshal takes his seat, while the old general gives the orders." Where the old cadres should help the young and middle-aged comrades "mount the horse and accompany them part of the way," they are

now "leading the horse and not letting go of the reins." In short, there is still the vague feeling that the young and middle-aged cadres "cannot be fully trusted." Or, logically it is accepted that the young should be promoted and the old should retire, but sentimentally it is hard to make the change as the feeling persists that the young have been promoted "too fast" and the old are required to retire "too abruptly." As long as these feelings persist, the above-mentioned phenomena cannot be corrected, large numbers of well-educated and capable outstanding young and middle-aged cadres will not be able to gain prominence and give full play to their abilities, and it will be difficult for our leading bodies to become younger in average age.

By the time we finally wake up, we will have unconsciously wasted a generation of people and caused irreparable losses to the great cause of socialist modernization. Then we will be ashamed of ourselves in the face of posterity.

As the saying goes, "it is easier to repent than regret." Since we have recognized the seriousness of the consequences, we must take drastic actions. For this reason, we must act in the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, resolutely eradicate "left" thinking and other outmoded ideas and sweep away all the "left" shadows and old ghosts reflected in our understanding and use of young and middle-aged cadres so that our minds can be further emancipated. On this basis, we must be determined to man the leading bodies at all levels according to the principle of two overwhelming majorities, that is, young and middle-aged leading cadres must make up an overwhelming majority not only among members in each leading body but among the number one men of all departments. Only in this way can we give people a feeling of freshness and, as called for by the Party Central Committee, really promote a new generation of cadres. In this way we will fairly quickly carry out the change of our leading cadres at all levels from the "experience-type" to "knowledge-type," thereby accelerating the pace of the reforms and making it possible to expect Shaanxi's rejuvenation and China's take-off soon to come true.

12802

CSO: 4005/505

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG CORPS HOLDS CONGRESS OF RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK120149 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The first congress of returned Overseas Chinese and the conference on Overseas Chinese affairs of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps ended today.

At the congress, the first committee of the Returned Overseas Chinese Federation of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps was elected and specific tasks for future work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs were raised. The tasks are:

1. To strengthen organizational and ideological building of the contingent for doing work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. All divisional-level colleges and schools must set up contingents for doing work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs to wholeheartedly serve the masses of Overseas Chinese.
2. To strengthen professional training of work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs so that the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs can develop in a correct way.
3. To strengthen links between the upper and lower levels, exchange information, support and cooperate with each other, and properly carry out the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs.
4. To handle more properly the letters and personal visits by returned Overseas Chinese and family members of Overseas Chinese, gradually solve the problems among returned Overseas Chinese and family members of Overseas Chinese, such as transference of their jobs, employment of their sons and daughters, education, housing, paying visits to overseas relatives, and practicing the contract system.
5. After its establishment, the Returned Overseas Chinese Federation of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps must vigorously develop businesses of a production nature and bring in foreign funds and funds of Overseas Chinese so as to invigorate the economy of the corps, to benefit Overseas Chinese, and to serve returned Overseas Chinese and family members of Overseas Chinese.

CSO: 4005/800

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG HOLDS IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK MEETING

HK090951 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpts] At a regional meeting on commending outstanding units and workers in conducting ideological and political work, regional CPC committee secretary Janabil pointed out that we should make the ideological and political work serve structural economic reform, guide reform, and develop the smooth progress of reform.

Comrade Janabil said: Presently, some think that the ideological and political work is not so important now because we are reforming the economic structure, advocating the system of contracted economic responsibilities among enterprises, and have strengthened economic means and administrative measures. This is extremely erroneous thinking.

He said: Our present reform of the economic structure will inevitably bring about great changes in economic life, as well as people's way of thinking and living. Therefore, this will unavoidably give rise to various problems in people's minds and will encounter various social comments. [words indistinct] If we do not settle the problems in ideology, we will be unable to do well in reform. Thus, we should, of course, make use of economic means and administrative measures. [words indistinct]

Comrade Janabil proposed requirements for such issues as improving the ideological and political work, studying the ideological and political work, and further strengthening the building of ideological and political work.

Finally, Comrade Janabil said: Ideological and political work concerns the party as a whole. Party committees at all levels and workers engaging in the work must grasp the ideological and political work. All party members, CYL members, economically commended personages, intellectuals of trade unions, cadres in charge of administration work, and professional cadres must implement the ideological and political work. Thereby, we can form a strong contingent for the work, and make contributions to the four modernizations, economic structural reform, and the development and building of the region.

CSO: 4005/800

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU LEADERS PLANT TREES SENT BY HU YAOBANG

OW141451 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Tree seeds collected by Comrade Hu Yaobang and his staff members are growing well in Gansu's Dingxi.

Chen Guangyi, Huang Luobin, and other principal leaders of Gansu Province again visited Dingxi this morning to plant the second batch of tree seeds sent by Comrade Hu Yaobang in the soil of the capital of Dingxi Country.

On 5 April last year, leading comrades of Gansu Province and Dingxi Prefecture and County planted 4 jin of pine and cypress tree seeds collected by Comrade Hu Yaobang and his staff members in Zhongnanhai and Xi Shan in Beijing.

On 27 November last year, Comrade Hu Yaobang sent another 11 jin of pine tree seeds to Dingxi. In a letter to the county party committee, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee said: Comrade Hu Yaobang was very happy to learn that Gansu has scored gratifying achievements in planting trees and grasses. He instructed this office to send you more tree seeds he and his staff members had collected. He said that he will collect tree seeds every year and send them to the great northwest. He hoped that you will continue to work hard and to win more achievements.

After special treatment for resisting cold and heat in the desert, the tree seeds were planted in Dingxi today.

CSO: 4005/800

TAIWAN

SENATOR DENTON HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN TAIPEI

OW111359 Taipei CNA in English 0950 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Taipei, 11 Apr (CNA)--United States Sen Jeremiah A. Denton (R-Alabama) said prior to his departure for Hong Kong today that the United States has the obligation to sell defensive weapons to the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan to ensure the security of this island.

At a pre-departure press conference at the Lai Lai Sheraton Taipei Hotel, he reiterated the need of arms for the ROC's own defense and the U.S. commitment to sell such defensive weapons.

Senator Denton, chairman of the Senate Security and Terrorism Subcommittee under the Judiciary Committee, told local reporters that I believe it is the U.S. policy to sell necessary weapons for your own defense."

Asked what types of weapons the ROC will urgently need to prevent any possible military threat from Communist China, he replied, "specifically speaking, I hesitate to go into details in the issue, because I am not a specialist on such matter." However, he said Communist China now has nuclear weapons. He did not elaborate.

He also said that he personally did not consider the homicide case of Chinese-American writer Henry Liu in Daily City, California, last 15 October as "a significant international event."

"He was a U.S. citizen killed on the U.S. soil. If the U.S. Government and the people see that justice has been done, there will be no hangover or serious affects" between the substantive relations between the ROC and the United States.

He was accompanied by John Chang, director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Department, at the 20-minute news conference.

Senator Denton is head of a 10-member Alabama trade mission which arrived here last Saturday.

CSO: 4000/185

TAIWAN

MEASURES FOR HONG KONG ISSUE PUT INTO EFFECT

OW150427 Taipei CNA in English 0306 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Taipei, 14 Apr (CNA)--A government official said Sunday that most of Premier Yu Kuo-hwa's 11 instructions on the Hong Kong issue have been made into concrete measures and put into effect, while related government offices are actively studying methods to carry out the others.

The official, who declined to be identified, emphasized that the government will surely be active and positive in adopting measures on the Hong Kong issue and in providing necessary and appropriate assistance to loyal and patriotic residents of Hong Kong and Kowloon.

Yu put up an 11-point principle for helping Chinese in Hong Kong and Kowloon last 26 September when he spoke to a group of Hong Kong and Kowloon people.

The official pointed out that the Executive Yuan's "Hong Kong Committee" has coordinated concerned government agencies in mapping out measures in regard to the 1997 problem according to Yu's instructions.

These measures, he said, include:

- Helping Hong Kong and Kowloon Chinese to invest in the Republic of China;
- Ordering domestic banks to make loans to Chinese' from that area to purchase housing units here;
- Stepping up propaganda work in Hong Kong and other overseas areas to bare the Chinese Communists' united front tactics of "one country, two systems";
- Assisting Hong Kong residents to participate in local politics in order to smash the communists' plot of "Peiping-sent personnel rule Hong Kong." Under this guideline, most of the loyal and patriotic candidates were elected last month as council members of Hong Kong area;
- Simplifying the procedures for Hong Kong Chinese who wish to settle or seek studies or employment here;

--Attracting international businesses and banking institutes in Hong Kong to move to Taiwan by improving exit-entrance procedures, loosening international telecommunications control and foreign exchange restraints and providing other incentives.

In addition, according to the official, the Communications Ministry is also seeking countermeasures to likely happenings in air and sea transportation as well as telecommunications.

Moreover, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission has printed pamphlets introducing the commission's service center set up especially for Hong Kong Chinese wanting to escape the communist rule after 1997.

The official meanwhile stressed that in addition to making its own measures on the Hong Kong issue, the government will seek Hong Kong people's opinion to improve the measures at any time.

CSO: 4000/185

TAIWAN

MINISTER LEAVES FOR CAPETOWN TRADE TALKS

OW180311 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Taipei, 17 Apr (CNA)--Lowering tariff rates and cooperation in exploiting mine resources in South Africa are the main topics to be discussed at the seventh economic and technological cooperation meeting between the Republic of China [ROC] and South Africa [RSA]. The meeting will be held in Capetown, South Africa, 18-22 April. Economics Minister Lee Ta-hai, heading the Chinese delegation, left Taipei Wednesday.

Economic and trade cooperation between the two nations has been very successful in the past years, Lee said. The Chinese and South African delegations will discuss cooperation in mining technology and barter trade for which South Africa has expressed hopes that it will export maize and coal for the exchange of ROC's computer products.

Taiwan Power Corp Chairman L.K. Chen is one of the Chinese delegates. He will meet South African authorities on Taipower's purchase of coal and uranium fuel from their country. Presently, the company is buying uranium fuel from South Africa under a 10-year contract which will last until 1992.

Meanwhile, Vice Director General of the Board of Foreign Trade C.T. Wu indicated that trade between the ROC and the RSA has a great potential to develop through barter trade in different products the two nations have owned since their economic structures are not the same.

Delegates will study to remove barriers in tariffs and non-tariffs so as to vitalize trade activities between the two nations, he said.

The Chinese delegates will propose to set a 15 percent annual growth target for mutual trade. The ROC-RSA trade is expected to reach U.S.\$520 million this year and will break the U.S.\$1 billion mark by 1990, he said.

CSO: 4000/188

TAIWAN

GAINS MADE IN DEFENSE MATERIALS RESEARCH

OW131042 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The Materials Research and Development Center of the Chungshan Scientific Research Institute has recently achieved breakthroughs in five research projects in defense materials technology. Some of these achievements have already been applied to the research and manufacture of military systems, including aviation, missiles, radar, and others.

The five material technological research projects include the development of nickel-aluminum alloys, research and manufacture of ceramic radar antenna covers, manufacture of cylindrical pressure containers with synthetic material composed of carbon fiber and epoxy resin using the twining shaping technique [rao zhi tong xing ya li rong qi ji shu 4935 0455 4592 1748 1090 0500 1369 0892 2111 2611], manufacture of strong magnets of rare earth, and manufacture of magnetic glass materials [ci xing jin shu bo li cai liao 4318 1840 6855 1466 3788 3864 2624 2436].

It is understood that as soon as the five technological achievements are ready for application, the Chungshan Scientific Research Institute will select those items suitable for civilian industrial use to be transferred to civilian enterprises. The possible items will include strong magnets of rare earth material and magnetic metallic glass which can be used as materials for protection against interference by magnetic waves.

CSO: 4005/790

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

DOMINICAN MAYOR--Vice President Lee Teng-hui yesterday received (Bino Gomez), mayor of Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic. They comprehensively exchanged views on bilateral relations between the Republic of China and Dominica. At the same time, Premier Yu Kuo-hwa also received the Dominican guests and exchanged views with them on cooperation between the Republic of China and Dominica. [Text] [Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 85]

GUATEMALAN OFFICIAL--On 10 April Vice President Lee Teng-hui met with Carpio, speaker of the National Constituent Assembly of the Republic of Guatemala currently visiting the Republic of China. Vice President Lee and Carpio exchanged views on promotion of friendly relations between the two countries' governments and people. Vice President Lee told Carpio about his meeting with Guatemalan President Mejia when they were in Uruguay attending Uruguayan President Sanguinetti's inauguration. During the meeting, Mejia invited Lee Teng-hui to visit Guatemala. Lee Teng-hui had a 30-minute talks with Carpio on how to strengthen cooperation between the Republic of China and Guatemala. [Text] [Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Apr 85]

OVERSEAS CHINESE PRESS GROUP--Taipei, 11 Apr (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa Thursday received a delegation organized by responsible persons representing Chinese-language newspapers in the United States and exchanged opinions with them on issues related to Overseas Chinese communities and political as well as economic development in this nation. The 8-member delegation arrived at the Executive Yuan Thursday afternoon. Yu expressed his appreciation to members of the delegation for their efforts in publishing Chinese-language newspapers in the United States and serving as a bridge between the government and the Overseas Chinese. Yu said that he hopes members of the delegation will provide their suggestions to the government as a reference in working out policies. Later, Yu exchanged opinions with them on the general situation at home and abroad. Members of the delegation, including Chen Ying, president of the INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWS, Lu Tieh-shan, editor-in-chief of the HWA MEI DAILY NEWS, and Yeh Fan, director of the TEXAS NEWS, were accompanied by Tseng Kwang-shun, chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, during the audience [spelling of names as received]. The delegation arrived in Taipei 7 April and is scheduled to depart on 13. [sentence as received] [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 12 Apr 85]

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HU YAOBANG CITED ON PLANNED EXPANSION OF CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

HK091408 Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (AFP)--Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang today announced a nationwide program to bring younger blood into 70 percent of senior government positions by June.

Mr Hu told a group of Hong Kong and Macao journalists that by the end of June, 70 percent of ministers, senior ministry officials and some provincial governors would be replaced by people under the age of 60. This appeared likely to affect about 20 to 25 ministers, diplomatic sources here said, noting that Petroleum Minister Tang Ke, Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and Railway Minister Chen Puru were all over 60.

The reshuffle would affect officials from 107 central government bodies and 19 provinces, Mr Hu said, adding that it would not involve the army.

Among the changes, Mr Hu announced the replacement of 68-year-old Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan by Electric Industry Minister Jiang Zemin, while Li Ximing [as received], a vice chairman of China's Environmental Protection Committee, would take over as Shanghai party secretary from Chen Guodong.

Mr Wang, who has been mayor of the eastern port city--China's largest metropolis--for 4 years, has been generally considered in Western diplomatic circles as a conservative, fairly reticent towards economic reforms instituted under Chinese paramount leader Deng Xiaoping.

Mr Wang's replacement had been rumored here for several months. Observers said Chinese leaders had been disappointed by what they saw as Shanghai's lackluster performance in mobilizing its industrial infrastructure and comparatively well-educated population to boost the nation's modernisation efforts.

Western diplomats noted that during a visit to Shanghai last October, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang had insisted on the predominant role it should play in the current reforms, aimed partly at decentralizing the economy and introducing market forces.

Mr Hu denied that the army, generally considered by the diplomats as reticent towards the reforms, was opposed to the planned nationwide reshuffle, saying that the military had good relations with the masses and supported the party's policy.

But he admitted that the army's cultural and material level remained "fairly low."

At the national party conference next September, Mr Hu added, the party would announce a 15 percent expansion in the Central Committee's present membership of 210.

Younger members would be brought in and some older members would step down, he said, but gave no further details.

Younger blood would also be injected into the party Secretariat and Politburo, Mr Hu said.

CSO: 4000/186

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CPPCC DELEGATE ESTIMATES 2,000 CCP MEMBERS IN HONG KONG

HK110707 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Walter Cheung]

[Text] Hong Kong has more than 2,000 Chinese Communist Party members, a Hong Kong delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference has estimated.

Most of them are officials sent to Hong Kong, said the delegate, who is not a Chinese Communist Party (CCP) member.

They include senior officials at the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, various Chinese banks and the China Travel Service, the delegate said.

"Not many" of the CCP members now in Hong Kong are local residents, said the delegate who asked not to be named.

He stressed that he did not know the exact figure but estimated that there must be at least 2,000.

The estimate followed Tuesday's statements by the Communist Party Secretary General, Mr Hu Yaobang, and his aide, Mr Qiao Shi, that the CCP would be recruiting in Hong Kong.

The delegate said low-key recruitment in Hong Kong had already been going on.

Commenting on remarks by Mr Hu and Mr Qiao, the delegate suggested that when the pair mentioned recruitment in Hong Kong, they did not refer to a large scale drive.

"It is not promotion; it is more an absorption of members," he said.

His interpretation was that if someone was seen to be qualified to be a CCP member after observation, he would be approached to see if he would be interested in joining.

While it was natural for the CCP to recruit members here, the delegate said the statements might have some psychological impact on local people.

He compared the remarks with those by China's leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, about the future stationing of People's Liberation Army units in Hong Kong.

"People should not overreact," he said.

He expected that the CCP recruiting campaign would not arouse an enthusiastic response from Hong Kong people--just as in China.

The SCM POST yesterday asked two other Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference members if they knew the size of the party membership in Hong Kong. They did not.

One of them, who is also not a CCP member, said Hong Kong people should not be scared by the statements of Mr Hu and Mr Qiao.

He said China had declared its intention of maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

The slogan is "don't rock the boat," he said.

The senior unofficial member of the Executive Council, Sir Sze-yuen Chung, said reports that China would recruit party members in Hong Kong should not be regarded as surprising.

Sir Sze-yuen said China is ruled by the CCP and if Hong Kong is part of China, it should be no surprise that recruitment would be conducted here.

The sub-dean of the faculty of arts at the University of Hong Kong, Dr Luk Yan-lung, also described local recruitment as natural.

Dr Luk is also the secretary-general of the Hong Kong People Association, a political group.

Speaking in a personal capacity, Dr Luk said the concept of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong was not the same as party members ruling Hong Kong.

CSO: 4000/182

9 May 1985

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG PRESS TO MEET HU YAOBANG, POSSIBLY DENG XIAOPING

HK030700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0632 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Peking, 3 Apr (AFP)--Chinese diplomats are going out of their way to charm Hong Kong journalists during the current National People's Congress (NPC) plenum here. Since the session opened Wednesday, the 40-odd Hong Kong journalists covering it have met several top Chinese leaders, including NPC Chairman Peng Zhen and Vice Premier Li Peng, considered one of the regime's "rising stars." They have also met with Vice-Premiers Yao Yilin and Tian Jiyun, as well as with Deng Yingchao, widow of former Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai and executive chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

On Friday, they are to meet the Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, and possibly even China's 80-year-old paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping.

To cap it off, after the NPC session ends on 10 April the Hong Kong journalists are to be given a real "scoop"--a visit to a "work reform" camp, something never granted to foreign journalists accredited in Peking.

Traditionally, "compatriot" pressmen from the British colony and Macau have always been given preferential treatment when here to cover a major event.

The current NPC session is the first since the signature in December of the Sino-British agreement under which Hong Kong will revert to Chinese sovereignty in 1997. Western diplomats here say the NPC is expected to ratify the agreement unanimously, as is the assembly's usual practice.

Hong Kong journalists as a whole have been struck by the warmth of their welcome here, particularly by Mr Peng's statement that "in the past, you were journalists under British administration, but now you are considered half Chinese although Hong Kong has not yet been returned to China."

But most think that the attention focused on them is not without ulterior motives and that through them, China wants to reassure the people of Hong Kong about the post-1997 period. They note that Chinese leaders have all stressed to them that the British colony would retain its present capitalist system for 50 years after 1997 under the principle of "one country, two systems." This is also expected to serve as a framework for China's peaceful "reunification" with the Nationalist-ruled island of Taiwan.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HU YAOBANG INVITES HONG KONG REPORTERS TO TOUR PRC

HK091415 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 9 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Yeh Chijung [0673 0796 2837]: "General Party Secretary and Reporters From Hong Kong and Macao"]

[Text] This morning Hu Yaobang met reporters from Hong Kong in his office in Zhongnanhai. What was most exciting was that the General Party Secretary invited Hong Kong reporters to have a look around the country once a year from now on, with each visit lasting for 1 month. The state would defray their traveling expenses.

First, the General Party Secretary Questions the Reporters

This promise was issued by Hu Yaobang while he was being interviewed by the reporters. The moment we entered the reception hall of his office, he said: "Since there are so many interviewers here, I had better interview you now."

The first topic he raised in his interview was "Have you visited the 14 open-door cities? Have you been to Xizang, Xinjiang, the Three Gorges...?"

He also asked if there were people present who had been to Taiwan, India, Japan, the Soviet Union, and to some East European countries.

The atmosphere in the reception hall was lively. Interviewed by the state leader, those reporters who had been to the above-mentioned places raised their hands, laughing merrily.

Hu Yaobang said: "Many noted reporters in the world have visited many places. This reflects through their personal experience the daring of reporters in facing difficulties. There are two methods in gathering news in a place: First, to interview leaders or notables and second, to go to the grassroots units and among the masses."

The General Party Secretary Invited the Reporters To Have a Look Around the Country Every Year

Truthfully speaking, most of we reporters have visited too few places in our own country. After making the aforesaid remarks, the General Party Secretary

told the working personnel of the Journalists Association who sat by his side that it was necessary to invite reporters from Hong Kong to have a look around the country once a year. He also clarified how long such visits would last and who should defray the traveling expenses.

He went on to say: "We are inviting you to come and have a look so that you can make comparisons and find out where we are advanced and where we lag behind. Moreover, you are encouraged to discuss why we have fallen short of others."

What Is Your Opinion of the Hinterland's News Reporting

The second topic of the General Party Secretary's interview touched on the professional work of reporters. He said: "What is your opinion of the hinterland's news handling?"

Hong Kong reporters had a lot of views to air. Some said: News reporting in China is excessively stereotyped and lacks speed and the coverage of social news...

While everybody was trying to get a word in, the General Party Secretary said: "Is the repudiation of unhealthy tendencies not social news?"

For a short while, the whole room rocked with laughter.

Laughing, he went on to say: "Our shortcomings are your strong points. Then, where do your strong points lie?"

Talking about this matter, the reporters said that in Hong Kong there are many newspapers and magazines which suit every reader's taste. Subsequently, they touched on the number of publicity organizations and the volume of newspapers and magazines published and circulated in Hong Kong, and other related subjects.

Who Is the Most Familiar With the Hong Kong Issue?

Hu Yaobang said: "Among our comrades, there are many people who read Hong Kong newspapers and magazines but I do not have time to read them. Sometimes I have glanced them over and found that some newspapers were not accurate in reporting what was happening in the hinterland and this was due to their lack of a proper understanding of our policies. For this reason, I invite you to come to promote more understanding about what is going on here so that you can be more accurate in reporting news about related affairs and our policies."

Reporters from Hong Kong always want to ask something about the Hong Kong issue. When touching on this issue, the General Party Secretary appeared to want to say in advance: "I can't be counted as being familiar with the Hong Kong issue. On this, you may go and ask Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Ji Pengfei."

A reporter said: "It was said that your wife visited Hong Kong not long ago. Is that right?" Laughing heartily, he said: "I have no idea about her comings and goings."

"There is nothing secret between husband and wife, is there?" Hu Yaobang said they were too busily occupied and again said that he really had no comment on this matter.

About His Recommendation of Western-style Clothes and the Knife and Fork

A reporter asked if Hong Kong people could become state leaders after 1997. While highly praising the prosperity of Hong Kong, he said: Most Hong Kong residents love their country and have made contributions to the motherland and Hong Kong. All Chinese who have made great contributions to the country and the nation can become leaders.

In the whole course of the meeting, the General Party Secretary left an impression on all participants that he is frank and straightforward and interested in everything. When excited he always stands up. During the hour's chat, he left his seat on five occasions.

During the chat, asked by a reporter about the recommendation he made not long ago on wearing Western-style clothes and using knives and forks, he said: "I just think using a knife and fork is more hygienic and I do not advertise the absolute use of the knife and fork. At present our country is still short of steel."

CSO: 4005/786

9 May 1985

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

SECOND TAPE ON CHIANG NAN'S MURDER IMPLICATES HIGHER LEVEL

Hong Kong WEN HUI PAO in Chinese 3 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Another Tape Made by Ch'en Ch'i-li Reveals in Detail the Plot to Assassinate Chiang Nan"]

[Text] U.S. wire, 2 March--Another surprise discovery was made recently in the assassination of Chiang Nan [3068 0589], author of the "Biography of Chiang Ching-kuo:" A second tape made by Ch'en Ch'i-li [7115 0796 4409], principal of the crime and head of the Taiwan Bamboo Gang, revealed that the responsible person of an even higher level in Taiwan's intelligence system directly told Ch'en that the assassination of Chiang Nan "concerns the interest of the party and the state and should be carried out."

At a speech and discussion meeting tonight, former responsible person of the Los Angeles Bamboo Gang Chang An-le [1728 1344 2867] (nickname White Wolf) confirmed the existence of the tape, whose content implicates a responsible person of an even higher level in Taiwan's intelligence system.

According to a source, the second tape includes Ch'en Ch'i-li's conversation with a responsible person of an even higher level before his departure from Taiwan for America to assassinate Chiang Nan. It occurred on 14 August last year, when the Taiwan Intelligence Bureau held a secret meeting in Yangmingshan and after Ch'en Ch'i-li was issued the "high-level leader's" order to assassinate Chiang Nan. Ch'en Ch'i-li requested instructions from the responsible person face to face: "Is the order issued by Intelligence Bureau chief Wang Hsi-ling [3076 1585 5376] to assassinate Chiang Nan to be carried out?" The reply was: "The matter concerns the interest of the party and the state and should be carried out."

The source revealed that, for his own security, Ch'en Ch'i-li carried on him a special tape-recorder and recorded the entire conversation. Furthermore, the dialogues at the scene of the Yangmingshan meeting which issued the order to assassinate Chiang Nan were all recorded by him. In the tape, he revealed that, during the month from 14 August when he received the order to 15 September, the day of his departure for America, he met with this high-level responsible person three times. The responsible person told Ch'en that Chiang Nan, the target of the assassination, was an individual who had been fostered by the Kuomintang but who had "betrayed the party and the state."

Placing the tape in a song cassette and mixing it among more than 100 cassettes to be brought to America as gifts, Ch'en Ch'i-li slipped it through inspection in Taiwan, carried it personally to America in mid-September and turned it over to a close friend for safekeeping. Prior to his return to Taiwan, he declared that the tape was his "trump card" and "insurance."

The source revealed that Ch'en Ch'i-li's close friend had provided [Raoul Bergman], the person in charge of "60 Minutes," CPS's current affairs program with the highest rating in America, with the substance of the second tape, which gave the inside information on the high-level responsible person's direct request to Ch'en Ch'i-li to assassinate Chiang Nan. Reportedly, in the "60 Minutes" scheduled for 3 March (U.S. time), "Ch'en Ch'i-li's close friend" will appear in "profile." If there is no change in the substance of the program as it is now known, millions of viewers will hear from his mouth the name of the VIP.

6080

CSO: 4005/606

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG CPPCC DELEGATE ON COMPOSITION OF BASIC LAW DRAFTING BODY

HK100427 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Apr 85 p 7

[Article by Walter Cheung]

[Text] Fifteen of the 50 members of the basic law drafting committee will be from Hong Kong, a local delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference said yesterday.

Mr Xu Simin, who has just returned from the latest session of the CPPCC in Peking, said he understood the Hong Kong members would include local delegates to the CPPCC and the National People's Congress.

The deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, Mr Li Hau, said last week that the number of local CPPCC and NPC delegates who will sit on the committee would not be substantial.

Mr Xu said he was not in favour of too many legal experts on the committee.

The drafting would be more a political than legal question, he said.

Legal aspects of the drafting would be more "a technical question."

Mr Xu, publisher of the MIRROR magazine, said the decision to have a 30 percent Hong Kong representation on the committee was partly a result of the efforts of local delegates to the CPPCC.

The delegates, he said, had pushed hard for adequate local representation.

Mr Xu said he had proposed that the number of Hong Kong committee members should be set at 20.

He said one of Peking's most pressing tasks is the control of blackmarket foreign currency deals.

Mr Xu was confident the problem will be solved, particularly as the public security forces have recently stepped up their actions.

Two other returning delegates, Mr Chuk Woon-fai and Mr Ng Tor-tai, described the discussions at the CPPCC as being "very open."

They were among more than 10 local delegates who returned from Peking yesterday.

They arrived home more than four hours late after their flight was diverted to Canton because of bad weather in Hong Kong.

Four other Hong Kong delegates to the CPPCC are still in China.

CSO: 4000/182

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

SOVIETS SAID GATHERING INFORMATION ON HONG KONG ECONOMICS

HK110713 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Apr 85 p 18

[Article by Albert Chan]

[Text] Canton, 10 Apr--The Kremlin takes a keen interest in Hong Kong and has gathered a lot of material about the territory, according to a local academic specialising in Hong Kong affairs.

The vice-director of the Hong Kong Macau Study Group of Zhongshan University, Mr Lei Qiang, said Russia and other Eastern bloc countries have considerable commercial interest in Hong Kong and Guangdong.

And he believed the Soviets were gathering information about Hong Kong.

"We would very much like to know the results of the Soviet study of Hong Kong," said Mr Lei who said he received some of his information from foreign trade officials in the province.

He said Russia was particularly interested in the consumer products of Hong Kong and southern China and would import these and repackage them before selling them in the Russian and other markets.

"China can do nothing because it is not a party to all the international copyright conventions," said Mr Lei.

He was speaking at the Hong Kong Seminar" organised by the Academy of Social Science of Guangdong on Tuesday.

According to Mr Lei, Russian officials had asked Stalin back in the 1950s why China had not taken back Hong Kong from the British since it was only a very small place and should present no great difficulties.

Stalin told these officials of the economic significance of Hong Kong to China even then and this showed how well the Kremlin leaders understood Hong Kong and its relationship with China, said Mr Lei.

The late Prime Minister, Mr Chou Enlai, had always maintained that the question of Hong Kong should be dealt with at the appropriate time.

"He sent emergency telegrams to Guangdong military units during the 1966-67 riots in Hong Kong ordering Chinese soldiers to refrain from taking drastic action as marching on Hong Kong," said Mr Lei.

CSO: 4000/182

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC, UK CLOSER ON INCLUDING HONG KONG CHINESE IN JOINT LIAISON GROUP

HK160723 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Michael Chugani]

[Text] Britain and China are believed to have moved closer towards solving the delicate question of whether a Hong Kong Chinese should be allowed to sit as a member of the joint liaison group.

It is now understood Peking's leaders have finally responded to feelers put out by the Foreign Office, which is apparently anxious to find out if Peking would object to the British including a Hong Kong Chinese on its team.

With little more than 2 months left before the 30 June deadline when the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong must be ratified, time is running short for the two sides to come to terms on the make-up of the joint liaison group.

There is a feeling that further delay in announcing the names of group members will give the impression that a deep division exists between the two sides and thus take a toll on the returning confidence in Hong Kong.

Present thinking is the Hong Kong pact should be ratified before the coming visit to Britain by China's prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang.

Ratification of such an important agreement between Britain and China just before Mr Zhao's visit in early June would add extra political significance to the trip, enabling it to take place in a heightened atmosphere of friendship.

But this goal means the two sides will have to settle their differences on membership of the joint liaison group and ratify the agreement by next month at the latest.

British officials apparently first began sounding out the Chinese on the tricky question of including a Hong Kong Chinese in the joint liaison group some time ago. The Chinese leadership appear to have held off responding until only very recently.

This suggests the Peking top brass are still uncomfortable about consenting to the British having a "Hong Konger" of Chinese origin becoming a member of a highpowered group which will deal with major problems affecting the Sino-British agreement in the run-up to 1997.

They appear to have stopped short of having given a definite "yes" or "no" answer. Despite the time Peking took in responding to British inquiries, the eventual reply still appears to be a non-committal one, possibly signalling the first round of a very delicate process.

The Chinese leadership fears inclusion of a Hong Kong Chinese in the joint liaison group would revive the three-legged stool principle under which Hong Kong is given an official role in a matter which Peking says involves only Britain and China.

As if to offset possible adverse criticism against China by Hong Kong people should a local Chinese be eventually barred from sitting in the joint liaison group, Peking officials have recently said local Chinese would be included in the drafting committee of the basic law. The setting up of this committee is purely a Chinese matter with no British involvement and the inclusion of Hong Kong people in the committee will therefore not be seen as a revival of the three-legged stool.

But whether a Hong Kong Chinese is eventually allowed to become part of the British side of the 10-member joint liaison group depends on the determination of the Foreign Office.

The Sino-British joint declaration clearly gives each side the right to choose its own members to the group, and strictly speaking, the British need not consult the Chinese before deciding on its team. The sounding out of China's mood on the matter was done as a matter of courtesy.

CSO: 4000/186

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHILDREN OF SENIOR CADRES INDICTED ON CRIMINAL CHARGES

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 9 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] A case involving a crime ring organized by the children of senior Chinese Communist cadres dragged to a close last month, a year and a half after it opened. Colluding with gangsters in society, they raped, smuggled, took bribes, robbed, stole and swindled.

The case, which happened in Xiamen, came to light on 13 June 1983. Known as the "Xiamen case," it involved 49 people altogether, of whom 4 have been sentenced to die instantly, 2 have been condemned to death with the sentence suspended, 3 have been sentenced to life imprisonment, and 27 have been sentenced to set terms of imprisonment. Of the 18 party members involved, 15 have been expelled while 3 have been subject to party disciplinary actions.

Since the ringleaders of the crime ring were children of high-ranking Chinese Communist cadres, the trial had to overcome hurdle after hurdle. It had to fight its way from the Xiamen municipal CPC committee through the Fujian provincial CPC committee up to the party Central Committee. Only after the secretariat of the party Central Committee issued instructions on it, and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Discipline Commission of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee directly intervened did the Xiamen municipal procuratorate muster enough courage to take up the case and formally filed suit in the municipal court.

Since 1979, relying on their parents' status and power and colluding with gangsters in society, the children of senior cadres have raped or seduced 124 women, and smuggled, took bribes and stole money and properties with a total value of more than 50,000 yuan.

In early 1983, the Xiamen customs discovered a smuggling case involving Wang Xumin [3769 4958 7044]. But there was something extraordinary about the case from the outset: one of its investigators, Fan Huiyu [5400 1979 5148], turned out to be among those who were implicated in the case. When the son of a department head, Zhang Haiying [1728 3189 7751], was drawn into the case, the deputy secretary of the general party branch of a certain unit, who was handling the case, suppressed and covered up relevant materials to curry favor with his boss. Subtly, then, the case began to wind down.

The unusualness of the case caught the attention of the leaders of the Xiamen municipal CPC committee. Its report had to make its way through layers of bureaucracy before it was commented on by the secretariat of the party Central Committee. Upon the direct intervention of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Discipline Commission of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, the case was handed over to the Xiamen municipal procuratorate, which investigated it and filed formal charges with the Xiamen municipal court.

Having lost his backer, Wang Xumin panicked. Confronted with the evidence presented by the procuratorate, he had no choice but to confess to all the criminal offenses he had committed.

With this breach in their facade, a band of immaculately dressed people like Huang Yinhuo [7806 0603 0735], Zhang Haiying, Ren Congjun [0117 1783 6511], Sui Guoqiang [7131 0248 1730], Zhang Donghua [1728 2639 5478], Zhang Nanhua [1728 0589 5478 and Ye Xiaoting [0673 1420 0080], children of senior cadres all, revealed themselves one after another for what they really were -- bullies.

All their parents were senior cadres in the party, the government or the military. Although the judicial authorities have disclosed neither their names nor the details of the case, local residents know much about it. There is enough street gossip to fill a superb saga exposing contemporary officialdom.

12581

CSO: 4005/694

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TIMELY IMPLEMENTATION OF INTELLECTUAL POLICIES URGED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] In a speech on New Year's Eve, Wang Zhaohua [3769 3564 5478] disclosed that the party Central Committee has proposed that the implementation of intellectual policies must be basically completed before the 13th National Party Congress. Organization agencies at all levels should seriously investigate any unit or locality where such policies have not been carried out and urge them to tackle the problem immediately.

The deputy director of the Organization Department of the party Central Committee pointed out that units which have not been implementing intellectual policies generally fall into 4 types: 1) they do not have a proper understanding of intellectual policies; 2) they are unwilling to reverse unjust verdicts affecting intellectuals; 3) they defy the party Central Committee by refusing to carry out its relevant instructions, and 4) they do not have pure leaders.

Wang Zhaohua said that the Organization Department has made intellectual work one of its priorities for 1985 and demanded that all organization agencies come to grips with it immediately. The first step is to thoroughly refute the education of the cultural revolution, seriously eliminate the pernicious influences of ultra-leftist ideas and develop a new social climate which "respects knowledge and honors experts."

Some people have criticized the "lack of adequate control" over the way newspapers publicize the implementation of intellectual policies. Wang Xumin said that such criticisms are entirely misguided. Party newspapers at all levels are duty-bound to expose and criticize certain departments and leaders who refuse to enforce such policies. As long as the newspapers get their facts straight and offer a correct analysis, they are satisfactory to most people. As for the units and leaders who feel embarrassed because they have a bad press, they have nobody else to blame but themselves.

The deputy director stressed that efforts to tackle ideological problems must be accompanied by organizational measures. The implementation of intellectual policies must be closely integrated with party rectification and cadre readjustment. Otherwise, it will be impossible to dismantle the series of hurdles that stand in the way of policy implementation.

In carrying out intellectual policies, organization and personnel agencies must be impartial, fearless and courageous enough to promote healthy tendencies and combat unhealthy ones on behalf of persecuted intellectuals.

Wang Xumin pointed out that it may be necessary to criticize, even openly, those units which will not make a move until a higher party committee gets involved directly. Leading cadres who refuse to budge, despite nudging and prodding, must be removed from their leadership positions in accordance with the demands of the party Central Committee.

Reportedly organization agencies in some localities have abolished offices charged with enforcing intellectual policies, resulting in a flood of mail being sent to the Organization Department. Wang Xumin revealed that the party Central Committee has demanded that offices in charge of intellectual work be revived and that their original staff not be moved around lightly to ensure work continuity. Failing this, it will be hard to fulfill the party Central Committee's demand that intellectual policies be implemented before the 13th National Party Congress. The Organization Department has also asked organization agencies at all levels not to pass on casually to a lower unit letters of complaint from intellectuals. Every letter must be answered. If the reply does not tally with the facts, the people concerned must be criticized and dealt with sternly. All organization agencies must get to the bottom of major and typical cases by directly sending people to investigate them.

12581

CSO: 4005/694

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

NEW PRESIDENTS OF HONG KONG'S UNIVERSITIES PROFILED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 181, Feb 85 pp 10-11

[Article by Wu I-shan [0124 5030 1472]: "Will Yang Chen-ning Become President of the Chinese University?"]

[Text] The name of Yang Chen-ning [2799 2182 1380], physicist of international fame, has been placed on the list of candidates for the next president of the Hong Kong Chinese University.

According to information circulated from the university, the term of the new president will begin in July 1987. If Yang serves, the term will be 4 years. At the school's high-level conference, Yang's name had the greatest appeal among the candidates. Furthermore, if Yang agrees to take the post, all other candidates will no longer be considered; they will all yield to him. Thus, a nod from Yang will be final. Meanwhile, in view of his "interest" in Hong Kong in recent years, especially in the Hong Kong Chinese University, the possibility of his consent is very strong.

The choice of the president of the Chinese University is rather important, off campus as well as on campus, and, especially in terms of Hong Kong already in the transitional phase, its significance permits no underestimation. The 4-year term, from 1987 to 1991, can almost be deemed the crucial period to prepare the people for the future administration. Yang's academic standing, his circumspection in dealing with people and affairs, and his connections abroad, in Hong Kong and in China naturally attract an even greater attention. For many years, Yang regularly visited and lectured in mainland China and met China's highest leaders many times. In such visits, he often traveled by way of Hong Kong and made a stopover and, upon its invitation, mainly stayed on the Chinese University campus. He has an extremely close tie with the school.

In his most recent statements and talks in Hong Kong, Yang mentioned the 1997 issue, which is of most concern to the people, expressed his interest in Hong Kong and affirmed, in his most recent speech, the success of the British administration. It is anticipated that his consent to serve as the president of the university will be favorably received by all quarters and please the Chinese side, and it will have a special significance in "Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong," which must not be underestimated.

In terms of the Hong Kong University, there will also be someone new for the post of president, because the term of its current president, Huang Li-sung [7806 7787 2646], will expire next year. According to campus rumor, one of the popular candidates is Professor Wang Keng-wu [3769 6342 2976] of the Australian State University. A famous historian among the overseas Chinese, Wang enjoys a rather high academic standing. The choice of Hong Kong University's next president naturally attracts the attention of all quarters, because Huang Li-sung's activities in recent years on and off campus carried a considerable weight in the 1997 arena.

6080

CSO: 4005/606

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

ZUNYI MEETING ANNIVERSARY STRESSES ANTI-LEFTISM

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 181, Feb 85 p 11

[Article by Huang Ping [7806 0393]: "Boosting Mao and Opposing the Left"]

[Text] In the wave of criticisms of CPC's "capitalist path," the 50th anniversary of the "Zunyi Meeting" provided it an excellent opportunity to demonstrate its revolutionary traditions.

The enlarged Politburo meeting held in Guizhou's Zunyi in mid-January 1935 ended the control of the Wang Ming [3769 2494] line and affirmed Mao Zedong's leadership in the party and army. The CPC has always considered it the starting point of victory. In the afternoon of 17 January, the party Central Committee held in Beijing a solemn commemoration attended by more than 300 people. The status of Hu Yaobang, who presided over the celebration, was "general secretary of the Soviet Area Central Bureau of the China Communist Youth League and veteran soldier of the 25,000-li Long March in those years." Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 2492], participant of the Zunyi Meeting, gave a speech, but two important participants, Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, were absent.

Yang Shangkun relayed Deng Xiaoping's instructions: "We must walk our own path in revolution and construction; remember firmly the bloody lessons taught by the 'Leftist' line;" the four modernizations will succeed. Yang placed the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee alongside the ascent of Jinggang Mountain and the Zunyi Meeting as the "three great turning points."

RENMIN RIBAO successively published several articles on the Zunyi Meeting, with Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Chen Yun among the authors. Mao's article was two talks at the Seventh Party Congress. He modestly pointed out the important roles played by Zhang Wentian [1728 5113 1131] and Wang Luxiang [3769 4389 4382], who broke away from the Leftist line, in the success of the Zunyi Meeting. Zhou's article was a speech made in 1972. With an obvious slant toward the Cultural Revolution, he discussed how Mao, in the military line, began to correct Wang Ming's and Bo Gu's [0590 0657] "Leftist" mistakes. The article gave much detailed historical information. A "communication outline" written in 1935, Chen Yun's article discussed in detail the cause and decision of the Zunyi Meeting, covering Zhou Enlai's "assistance" in Mao's election to the standing committee and as the supreme military policy

maker, the refusal of Bo Gu, Kai Feng [0418 0023] and Li De [2621 1795], military adviser assigned by the Communist International, to admit their mistakes, and the replacement of Bo Gu by Zhang Wentian after the meeting to take "full charge."

RENMIN RIBAO gave Chen Yun's article a prominent display, indicating an attempt to appease this man of "a dissenting political view." Nevertheless, in view of the skill and the clarity of organization, whether it was written by Chen Yun himself is questionable.

The propaganda activities this time ingeniously borrowed Mao Zedong's merits in opposing Leftism at the Zunyi Meeting to counter his Leftist mistakes today, proposed "seeking truth from facts" as the "basic point" to combat the Left, and claimed that all successes of the party came from it. Thus, the question of whether it is Marxism-Leninism or not is of a lower priority.

6080

CSO: 4005/606

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

SPARETIME HIGHER EDUCATION IN PLA AIR FORCE REDIRECTED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 13 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Zhong Shu [6988 2579]: " New Trend in Air Force Higher Education"]

[Text] Recently a new trend has appeared in the sparetime higher education of PLA Air Force units in which in their studies political theory is not given priority and also the purpose of the studies is not just to get a diploma, but rather the officers and men are encouraged to pick a speciality based on the needs of their own work and assiduously study knowledge pertaining to it.

In the past, for a fairly long time, the sparetime higher education of the armed forces on the mainland suffered deeply from the pernicious influence of the ultraleft, which was prominently manifested in: No matter what department you are in or what work you do, the study of political theory is given priority.

Now, based on the requirements of national defense construction, a large batch of officers and men of the Air Force units, in their self-study, one after another, based on their own conditions, have selected on their own specialities to study. After studying the basic knowledge of political theory, many officers and men have begun to advance to regular college courses. Some are now making a "strategic shift," changing their main attack on political theory to the study of other specialized disciplines.

The Air Force units encourage and support this "strategic shift" by the officers and men. The relevant departments have adopted many forms to open up ways to run schools. On the one hand, they have organized the personnel of the units to study specialized disciplines in television, correspondence, and night universities, on the other hand, they adopted the method of setting up special classes in local colleges and schools for the training of the personnel of the units. Now, the sparetime higher education of Air Force units has begun to develop away from the direction of a single course in basic theory for political work cadres toward courses in many disciplines and many categories. A large batch of officers and men are studying and specializing in 20 specialities including history, Chinese language, journalism, law, foreign languages, microcomputers, modern enterprise economic management, building construction, finance and accounting, aeronautics, mathematics, physics, and meteorology.

These people think that combining one's work with the study of specialized knowledge is not only beneficial to armed forces construction, but also after the officers and men are demobilized they can become specialized talents for economic construction. They emphatically pointed out that the Chinese armed forces military industrial production must guarantee the requirements of national defense while changing direction to civil production, and the armed forces must train dual-purpose talents for the military and the economy, as well as encourage the officers and men to study scientific and cultural knowledge and various specialities; this is a concrete reflection in armed forces work of China's devotion to the construction of modernization.

9727

CSO: 4005/566

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

EXPATRIATE VISITS WELL-KNOWN WRITER, ARTIST

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 1, Jan 85 pp 83-86

[Article by Mo Ling-p'ing [5459 7227 1627] in column "Trends in Literature and Art": "Visits to Chen Congwen and Huang Yongyu in Beijing"]

[Text] In my free time giving lectures in Beijing, I called on Chen Congwen [3088 1783 2429] and had a chance encounter with Huang Yongyu [7806 3057 3768]. Chen Congwen was carefully examining an ancient Chinese costume, which is the subject of a controversy in Japan, and a person had been sent to ask Chen Congwen to authenticate it. Huang Yongyu left home when very young, and trained himself in the three fields of painting, poetry, and literature; his works are fresh and pleasing.

In the summer vacation time of this year (1984), in response to an invitation I went to Beijing University to give lectures, and I stayed at the Xiangshan Hotel in the western suburbs of Beijing. The time was July, and sweltering summer days had just arrived, but Xiangshan is a place that is cool in the summer.

Xiangshan is also known as Xishan. The Biyun [Azure clouds] Temple, where Sun Yat-sen's coffin lay while his corpse awaited interment, is inside Xiangshan Park; the place where Mr. Sun Yat-sen's coffin lay is now called the "Mr Sun Yat-sen's Memorial Hall," and many sightseers visit it. At the back part of the Biyun Temple "Mr Sun Yat-sen's tomb" [containing the personal effects of the deceased whose remains are buried elsewhere] is inside the "Temple God's Immovable Pedestal." After looking around, I strolled back under the shade of the trees, quietly thinking of the artillery fire of the Japanese Army and the swords and spears in the country that had swept across and chopped and stabbed 70 years ago. People are like things drifting in the wind--how can they rest? Suddenly someone cried out: "You can't come here! What are you doing?" I looked around and saw that I had stepped through the gate of the Xiangshan Hotel's road for vehicular traffic. An old woman wearing a blue shirt and trousers glared at me. I replied casually: "I'm not doing anything. I stay at the Xiangshan Hotel up ahead". I don't have red hair, blue eyes, or a big nose, and also the clothes I was wearing proved that I was an ordinary Chinese, but in China it is natural to be shouted at. She gazed at me and finally recognized whom she had shouted at several times. Therefore, without saying a word she turned around and went back into her house.

1. Correspondence

On returning to my room I pondered a little; the former residence of Cao Xueqin [author of "Dream of the Red Chamber"] is beside the Wofo [Reclining Buddha] Temple, about 2 kilometers away, and is a place to go. I should pay visits to old literati like Yu Pinghai [0205 1727 0184], Ai Qing [5337 7230], Xiao Jun [4682 6511], and Wu Zuxiang [0702 4809 3276]. I most like the writing of Chen Congwen; his writing can be regarded as "pictures in writing." His "Border City" and "Random Notes on Xiangshan" are remarkable pieces of writing that have enjoyed great popularity and are matchless in the present age. He is very prolific, his works are as tall as two men, and is truly a literary giant. After 1949, Chen Congwen almost quit writing. There was a rumor in the fifties that Chen Congwen had committed suicide. What was this about?

I wrote a letter to Chen Congwen, who is a leading authority on modern literature:

"Respected Mr. Congwen:"

"I have read your works and would like to see you. I have heard that you were ill; have you recovered?"

"If the Elder Sister of Dawn permits this letter to fly to you, the visitor from across countless li of sea will express his sincerity."

"Formerly, sir, when you were traveling in America, your colleagues gained great enlightenment. How I wish I could have espied your graceful bearing there. Now I am close by, and if, sir, you can spare me a bit of your leisure time I would be grateful my whole life long."

"Written words are a poor vehicle for thoughts, but I express my highest regards."

"Mo Lingping.
Again in the highest regards.
Year, month, day."

"Mr Ling-ping:"

"I had the pleasure of perusing your letter, and I would welcome your visit. I have suffered from hemiplegia for over a year, and my movements are not yet restored to normal, so I do not go outside the year around. Except for Sunday, any other day between 9 and 11 am would be convenient for me."

"My residence is in 'No X' in the Chongwenmen quarter (be sure not to look for it in Qianmen [Front Gate] quarter), a 16-story Hostel of the Academy of Social Sciences on the west side of the Xinqiao [New Citizen] Hotel. The building's main elevator is under repair, but at the side is a small elevator that you can ride. Just ask around."

"This letter was written for me by a family member, and I apologize for the slowness of my reply. I await your presence with particular pleasure."

"Chen Congwen day, month."

2. What I Saw on the Way

Next morning, as it happened, I had no classes to teach and therefore I called for a cab. A young round-faced driver drove up in his cab and off we went.

The route passed through a divided highway, on the two sides of which were narrow rows of trees. On the highway were cars, buses, heavy trucks, small vehicles converted from farm machines, small vehicles drawn by donkeys or horses, pedestrians, and bicycles. Passing Yuquan Shan [Jadespring Hill] and the Yiheyuan [Summer Palace], we entered the city proper, where traffic became crowded, and Haidian Road, which passes in front of Beijing University, was even harder to get through. Sometimes the cab had to stop, and the vehicles closed in on each other so that they looked like a train. After making several turns, we entered a spacious 4-lane street. The cab was just about to enter it, when suddenly, with an oblique stab-like motion a bicycle darted forward, very nearly causing a traffic accident! The round-faced driver stopped the cab, half opened his door, put a foot outside, stuck his head out and loudly cursed:

"Do you want to get killed? Next time a car will hit and kill you."

The young woman on the bicycle, her hair in a pigtail and wearing a blue-and-white checked outfit, put her head down and pedalled off fast. The round-faced driver watched her go, raising his voice at her. I said: "Let it be, let it be. What's the use of cursing like that?" The round-faced driver then continued our journey, and said: "We all curse like that. The traffic accidents in Beijing are terrible. Already this year 51 persons have been hit and killed, and most of them were riding bicycles." I said: "The traffic is so chaotic, and also is not divided into car lanes and bicycle lanes. (Changing the subject). What people ride in your cab?" The round-faced driver replied: "Foreign guests and overseas Chinese. The most troublesome are foreign students. They like to drink, and few of them pay the cab fare. Some of them say they will go in to get the money, and once they enter the foreign student hostel how can we find them? Also, they make disturbances, and it takes several persons to restrain one of them." "Sometime ago, I hear, a black student was beaten. What was that about?" The round-faced driver said: "A black student was staying at a hotel on funds given to him by China. One day he had been drinking, and he wouldn't leave the room of a woman student from Hong Kong who was staying in the same hotel. She had no choice but to summon attendants to throw him out. While going he cursed Chinese for their racial discrimination, said he wanted beer and thought that it should be sent to him, and picked a quarrel. Then three attendants came up and beat him. They gave him a good beating. The black students then hoisted placards and staged a demonstration. The leader of the attendants was arrested and sentenced to 2 months in jail. He is truly a good man." Saying this, the driver, who had a 3-day growth of beard turned his head and grinned."

I said: "We on the outside didn't know these exact details." The round-faced driver showed his interest, and said: "Because these foreign students have the status of foreign guests, they think they are terrific. What can't they get away with? The worst that can happen is that they will be "deported", and what's so terrible about that? Chinese men and women students are not permitted to have love affairs, and if they do so they are punished. But for foreign students it's nothing. Some time ago a woman student of Qinghua University slept with an Australian student, and she was beaten for it." I hastened to say: "Afterward this kind of barbarity may not be possible. To only beat the woman is even more unfair." The round-faced driver said: "The man was a foreign guest, so what way was there? The matter could be settled by deporting him. For the woman student one way would be to leave the country. If she didn't have the freedom to love a Chinese, how could she have the freedom to love a foreign guest? If Chinese men students could also be deported, hey, hey, that would be some sight."

The cab arrived at Chongwen Men, I checked the address, and asked the round-faced driver to park in the shade of trees and wait to take me back.

3. Chen Congwen

I rode the small elevator up, and found myself in a small corridor jointly used by several family workers. The whitewashed walls were peeling, but the corridor was clean. Answering the door was Mrs Chen, the former Zhang Zhaohe [1728 0340 0735]. From the wise expression in her eyes, I could see dimly the graceful bearing of a beautiful woman in photographs of bygone years. I stated my purpose in coming, and was received as a guest and ushered in.

Leaning on a cane, Chen Congwen, his upper body bent, slowly walked two zhang and we looked at each other in the small dining room. I promptly arranged a rattan armchair and helped Chen Congwen to sit in it. I presented a small gift I had brought with me, and Mrs Chen gave us two white porcelain teacups and we enjoyed drinking green tea.

During our chat, Mrs Chen, pointing to a book "Ancient Dress of China" on the table, said: "Look, Taiwan reprinted Mr Chen's book, but left out his name. Was that proper?" I looked and saw that the reprint was not bad and said: "Who doesn't know that this is Mr Chen's magnum opus? This is a classic work." Already, it is not easy to get the first edition. It is said that in Taiwan there is a first-class master named Chu Ming [2612 6900], whose wood carvings are truly matchless. Last year he was making a pottery figure in ancient dress, and Chen Ruoxi [7115 5387 2569] pleaded with me to let him have Mr Chen's "Ancient Dress of China" for a reference. But I did not dare to let Mr Chen's book be smeared."

At this time Huang, a grand nephew of Chen Congwen brought three Japanese into the room. I also raised my hand in greeting. The three Japanese faced the three Chinese, and everybody found a seat and sat down. He introduced two of the Japanese as reporters of a Tokyo television station who had been specially sent to ask Chen Congwen to settle a controversy.

Originally the portrait of "Crown Prince Shotoku" was engraved on Japan's 10,000-yen and 5,000-yen notes. The "Portrait of Crown Prince Shotoku" is an antiquity dating from before the 8th Century A.D. Now some people say that it was imported from the Tang Dynasty and is not a picture of Crown Prince Shotoku. There are many admirers of Chen Congwen in Japan, and they all talked the matter over and decided to send people to get Chen Congwen's opinion. The other Japanese wearing black-rimmed spectacles, was a sturdy young fellow of medium stature. Fluent in Mandarin, he acted as interpreter.

4. Crown Prince Shotoku

One of the Japanese reporters pulled out a large photograph of the "Portrait of Crown Prince Shotoku." Chen Congwen put on a pair of presbyopic glasses. He took the photograph and looked at it carefully, I asked as a reminder: "Is the picture on the banknote the same?" One of the Japanese reporters hastily opened a suitcase from which he took out a 10,000-yen banknote and laid it flat on the tea table. The portrait of Crown Prince Shotoku shows him standing in the middle. In his hands he holds a jade tablet, his face turned to the right in acknowledgement of a salute. Standing at his sides are two children, each wearing a double-edged sword, and their hair is combed in upward tufts like horns.

In a slight Hunanese accent Chen Congwen said: "Look, their hair is tied in a knot and combed so as to form a hollow ring. This cannot be right, because there was no such hair style in the Tang Dynasty. Look in my books and you will see many children with their hair combed back and knotted, but none rolled up to form a complete ring." Chen Congwen gestured to Mrs Chen to bring some loose-packed pictures from the bookshelf, and we saw that it was just as he had said.

I asked: "What is the idea of the two girls wearing swords and standing at his sides?"

Chen Congwen said softly: "These are boys dressed in girl's clothes. What is worth noting are the shoes. Whoever wears these kinds of shoes engraved on two sides must wear Fulin trousers. (Fearing that I did not understand) Fulin is in the region of Persia. They can also be called Persian trousers. This picture does not show the Fulin trousers." Chen Congwen turned to the examples of Fulin trousers. They were trousers with alternating straight black and white stripes. We looked at five or six pictures, and there was no exception to this style.

Mr Huang smiled: "The people of the Tang Dynasty liked to use foreign goods."

I took the opportunity to seek instruction: "Looking at the war horses in these pictures, I see that their tails are tied in knots, and what is particular about the saddles?"

Chen Congwen said: "You see that on the saddle there are five girdles; that is called 'wu xiao kong zhi [0063 4243 5135 1313 0455]'. "Picking up a brush, he held it in his fingers but could not write the four characters "wu xiao kong zhi." We hesitated. In a low voice Chen Congwen said: "the character 'xiao' is

written with 'spear' on the left side and the 'xiao' of 'XiaoJun' on the right." I picked up the brush and wrote "wu xiao kongzhi." Chen Congwen nodded in assent.

Pointing at a picture in Chen Congwen's book, I said: "This minor official looks a little like Crown Prince Shotoku."

Mr Huang took a look and said: "Great uncle, this man's expression and posture are exactly like those of Crown Prince Shotoku". I moved closer and made a careful comparison. The expressions, proportions, and angles of the two men were absolutely alike. I gasped in admiration at Mr Huang's vision. I said: "With respect, may I ask your full name?" Mr Huang said with a smile: "I am Huang Yongyu." Startled, I raised my thumb and said: "Your paintings of water birds are the best in the world." Without leaving our seats we half rose and shook hands behind Chen Congwen.

Pointing to the "Portrait of Crown Prince Shotoku," Chen Congwen explained the makeup and dress in a low slow voice and we all were completely absorbed. One of the Japanese reporters asked: "Has Mr Chen ever seen a similar painting?" Chen Congwen said: "The Tang Dynasty painting 'The Officers' is similar to it." Chen Congwen leafed through several books and loose-packed pictures, and said: "Just now I can't find a picture of 'The Officers,' but if you go to Dunhuang you can see it there."

One of the Japanese reporters asked: "In Mr Chen's view, is this a painting of a man of the Tang Dynasty? Or is it the painting of a Japanese? Or is it a Japanese person's copy of the painting of a Tang Dynasty man?"

Chen Congwen said: "I won't pass judgement. You yourselves must make the judgement. The subtleties of clothing are things that only the person of the country concerned can understand. People from the outside think we all dress the same. We ourselves never let the premier wear the clothing of a 17th level cadre."

Chen Congwen was in a very good mood to enjoy talking, but his voice was low. Mrs Chen signalled that Chen Congwen should take a rest. The Japanese conferred in low voices, and then respectfully said: "We are very honored to be able to visit Mr Chen. The next time we hope Mr Chen will permit us to bring photographic equipment, and photograph for the record Mr Chen's explanation of the 'Portrait of Crown Prince Shotoku' and take the pictures back to Japan." Chen Congwen nodded his head and said: "Fine, fine."

I asked for Huang Yongyu's address and phone number, and we arranged to meet at a later day. We all took leave of our host. On the way back in the cab, I recalled the smiling faces of these several persons as if they were in the flesh, and thought to myself: "It is fortunate that they had Chen Congwen's explanations; otherwise, how would this confused 'lawsuit' over whether the Portrait of Crown Prince Shotoku was a portrait of the 6th century Crown Prince Shotoku, or an 8th century copy of a Tang painting, be decided."

5. Huang Yongyu

After Bai Hua's [4101 2901] play "Unrequited Love" was published, a ferment of ideas swept across the Pacific Ocean, drawing the interest of all Chinese on the globe. At the time I wrote an article in praise of it. Afterward, Taiwan made the play into a movie. Painter Ling Chenguang, the protagonist in "Unrequited Love," was modeled after Huang Yongyu; not having seen "Unrequited Love" I didn't know what Ling Chenguang's mold was like. At Chen Congwen's house, I encountered Huang Yongyu by chance. This round-faced, short-haired man has the physique of a man of 50. When thinking his actual age seems to be 60. When interested in something, he laughs from his innermost soul, and his soaring expressions take 10 years off his age. If, in the markets or on the street corner, you met this kind of man of middle stature wearing comfortable clothes, and wanted to find out the place he came from, you would guess it was the nearby middle school.

Huang Yongyu is a first-class painter of modern China. He is also good at poetry and literature, and his works are frequently published. He is a person with many admirable fresh qualities. Several of Huang Yongyu's paintings are hung in the picture gallery of the Beijing Hotel, with a marked price of 2,000 yuan (equivalent to \$1,000); there is one small painting in the store "Rongbaozhai" [Glorious Treasure Studio] that has a marked price of 6,000 yuan. As for the international market price, it should be far from stopping at this figure.

A Buddhist sutra says: "Crossing the river in the same boat means making connections in the past, present, and future." Even if it was by luck that I met Huang Yongyu, I wanted to see this contemporary figure to have a chat with him.

A telephone call arranged the day and time, I hired a cab and went to Henan Shagou, 3 li from the city proper. I saw residential buildings of good quality amid luxuriant green trees with clean courtyards, and nowhere did I see "ugly air". The season was that of the intense heat of summer, Huang Yongyu, in the informal clothes of the head of the house, wore a sweatshirt and shorts. I had brought a bottle of foreign spirit as a "first-meeting" present. We sat comfortably on two rattan chairs with backs under a birdcage in a place near a window in the drawing room. We each smoked a pipe, and chatted while drinking tea.

I said: "The surroundings here are really good. Yu Pingbai [0205 1627 0184] lives nearby. Old Mr Yu is full of grievance! I have seen 'Unrequited Love' and wanted to look you up and talk with you about it."

Huang Yongyu said: "Yu Pingbao lives in that building to the left. Bai Hua got hold of some material and wrote it up, but he didn't write about that thing. Ma Chunshang (note: see the novel 'The Scholars') was a character in literature, and he was that pure."

I laughingly said: "Ma Chunshang went to the West Lake, ate 'Chu bamboo' (note: the bamboo shoots of Chuzhou) and returned; he didn't see women and the women didn't see him."

Huang Yongyu said: "It was really amazing that Ma Chunshang was so pure. When Rodin met Duncan (an American dancer), he stroked her up and down and all over (Huang Yongyu stretched out his hand and gestured as if stroking). Duncan waited for what came next, but nothing did, nothing came next. That was that kind of purity." As he spoke he looked at me with a smile, his facial expression artless and innocent but with world-wise eyes, both making fun of himself and looking to see if the person he was speaking to understood.

6. "Striking Down the Buddhas"

Huang Yongyu said: "Great changes! Recently the label of 'landlord' was removed, and it was like the emancipation of the black slaves in America. Again, could we be talking like this before? We certainly would have had another person with us. Or if no other person was with us, afterward I would have had to go and 'report' all the details of our conversation."

I said: "You have lived abroad (I had inadvertently confused Huang Yongyu with Ling Chenguang, who produced the work 'Black Heroine'). How do people in other parts of the world live? Isn't it a basic human right for two persons to talk privately?"

Huang Yongyu frowned and said: "If you had passed through that period of dark days, you would know how valuable are these days when one does not have to 'report'. I have never been abroad, but I have stayed in Hong Kong and Taiwan."

I changed my pipe tobacco and thought of a little story about Huang Yongyu: Huang Yongyu had been shut up in a small windowless room. He had painted a window on the wall and on the window a landscape, and looked at that window. Now we sat before a bright window, outside of which treetops set each other off. Inside the room the utensils were elegant, the tea set and tobacco jar both being works of art. On a short square table at the side was an earthenware vase a 1 and 1/2 chi tall, and on each of its four faces was a protruding, extremely exquisite relief of a "taotie" I asked: "What historical period is that antique from?" Huang Yongyu blew out a puff of smoke and said quietly: "It is of the Han Dynasty. What places have you seen on this visit to China?"

I said: "I have been too busy with my teaching. Besides calling on several gentlemen in cultural circles, I squeezed out 2 days and made a trip to Xi'an. That is where the four great dynasties of China--Zhou, Qin, Han, and Tang--were founded. I went there in the frame of mind of a Chinese making a pilgrimage. I hastened along the old Xianyang Road, but where was 'Leyouyuan'? Nobody knew. Truly, 'The traces of the old Xianyang Road have been cut off. The traces being cut off, the west wind blows in the enemy glow, and the tombs of the House of Han vanish.'" During the Tang Dynasty, Chang'an was the biggest capital in the world, and its brilliance overshadowed that of Rome. But now? Who would have thought it would decline to this?"

Huang Yongyu said: "Chinese people didn't know how to cherish historical relics, and they have been destroyed in batches. After the 'May 4th' movement,

to do away with superstition the 'buddhas were struck down' and many statues were destroyed. During the 'Cultural Revolution' another big batch of them was smashed."

Smiling wryly I said: "In Shanghai's Chenghuang [Temple God] Temple, the statue of the temple god was destroyed so there is no way he can ascend again into heaven. Now, in some temples, sculptors are hastily remolding statues of the temple god and Yama, the King of Hell, but they can't do it right; what they mold are workers, peasants, and soldiers! Japanese people are good at preserving historical relics. When I went to Kyoto I saw that everything was well preserved."

Huang Yongyu self-mockingly said: "The Japanese say that everywhere underground in China there are historical relics. You can dig up however many you want. Therefore, there is no need to safeguard historical relics."

7. Souvenir Paintings

I silently sipped my tea. Huang Yongyu said a little despondently: "China's culture is stored up in museums, and there is very little culture left with the Chinese people themselves. Li Qingzhao's [2621 3237 3564] 'Epilogue to Records in Metal and Stone' is a sentimental piece of writing."

I said: "I most like Xin Qiji's [6580 2757 4014] heroism and grandness, which is seldom seen in later poetry."

Smiling at me, Huang Yongyu went into the library and in a moment brought out a medium-sized painting, on which my name had just been written as an inscription, the ink of which was not yet dry. In the middle of the painting was a swordsman in Tang attire with slanting eyebrows and bright eyes doing the whirlwind dance. In the dance posture the sword pointed to the right, and he was handling it with vigor and ease, standing as straight as a mountain. On the upper side was written in big characters Jia Dao's [6328 1497] poem: "For 10 years I ground this sword, Its bright, keen blade has not yet been tested, Today I will show it to my prince, And ask who has a case of injustice." The poem was written with thick and thin ink strokes so as to match the painting of the swordsman. In the upper right corner, there was the inscription "Plum Jade Hall" made with a seal of characters cut in relief, and in the lower left corner there was the signature "Huang Yongyu" made with a seal with characters cut in intaglio. The year was recorded in the 60-year cyclical fashion.

When I came my wildest hope was for a small painting of medium quality, and, contrary to my expectations, I had received a medium-sized painting of fine quality. The poem and painting hit close to my heart. Overjoyed, I expressed my gratitude again and again. I said: "Your painting is highly original. My long journey has truly been worthwhile. In modern Chinese art, there are comparatively few new ideas. I most fear seeing in the parks, amid greenery, a red kiosk in the corner. What is in it is stereotyped, extremely vulgar, and of no interest."

Huang Yongyu said: "From the time they were small Chinese people have not been trained in aesthetics and so their aesthetic perception is poor. You have seen

the lounge at Beijing Airport. The two floors are not separated, and it was considered all right to lay down a beveled surface with cement! The things made by a person with aesthetic perception are both beautiful, skilfull, and economical in work and materials. Why should a lot of ink be spent on making good characters? What he does is for his own self-satisfaction and is not done carelessly.

I said: "Later on the problem of aesthetic education will certainly become an important problem for China. If initiatives in this respect are not promptly intensified, the problem will be even worse later on. The current morale of Chinese people is not buoyant. When I went to Shanghai I discovered that the people there walk slowly, taking three steps when two would do and dawdling along the streets. When I came to Beijing I realized that the people of Shanghai could be considered fast walkers! The foreign guests in China walk with big strides, hold their heads high, and look straight ahead without seeing others. I have lived abroad for more than 20 years. Now I see another face on foreigners and overseas Chinese, an arrogant and imperious face." I recounted in detail my personal experiences.

Holding his pipe firmly Huang Yongyu said neither quickly nor slowly: "If you give a person only a little money, his attitude toward service will go bad and his work will slow down. What can you complain about? Most of the 'foreign guests' are common tourists with spare cash. Most of the 'experts' are ordinary Americans who have come to teach English. Why shouldn't Americans be able to teach English? It is strange that they are considered 'experts.' My great uncle is a world-class expert. Did you know that in ancient times China had a revolving fan? Through an organization some foreign guests wanted to come and see me. I arranged the time to see one of them. After 10 minutes he had still not arrived, but word came to me that he was just going out. I didn't see him."

I raised my thumb in admiration and gave him an understanding smile. This man before me, like Chen Congwen, came from a Tujia nationality family in western Hunan. He left home at the age of 12, and with Chen Congwen browsed through 'the big book' of the world. In his mind he has a clear "account book" of ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign things. He trained in the three high skills of painting, poetry, and literature, using his paintings to draw the "ravines" in his mind and using poetry and literature to unfold the indignation in his heart. Now, in this exquisite, artistic drawing room our chat filled me with aesthetic perception. After we had talked for a while I saw that my time was about up, and so I took my leave. Huang Yongyu did not press me to stay, and we parted with a handshake.

Appended Notes:

1. "News in the 31 October CENTRAL DAILY NEWS: From 1 November on, Japan will issue new banknotes. The characteristic of this issue of banknotes is that the heads portrayed on the face of the notes will be changed. The 1,000 yen denomination note originally had on it the picture of Crown Prince Shotoku;

but on the new note the picture will be changed to that of the famous educator of the Meiji Era, Soseki Natsume, the picture on the 5,000-yen note, originally that of Crown Prince Shotoku, will be changed to the head of another famous educator, Yinazo Nitobe.

This is a footnote to the result of Chen Congwen's authentication test of the so-called "Portrait of Crown Prince Shotoku."

2. This article was written 3 months after the event based on memory. If there are any errors in the test, the writer is responsible for them.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

YOUNG LEADERS TO REPLACE OLD ONES--China is now systematically accelerating the progress of making the cadre ranks at various levels younger in average age. Besides replacing the old ministers at the central level, the succession of young leaders to old ones will also be effected in various provinces and municipalities in the next few months. Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipality CPC Committee; Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Shanghai People's Congress; and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, are all over 70, so their posts will soon be replaced by new leaders. It has been said that Rui Xingwen [5360 2622 2429], currently minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, will take up the post of first secretary of the Shanghai Municipality CPC Committee. Jiang Zemin [3068 3419 3046], currently minister of the electronics industry, will be appointed mayor of Shanghai Municipality. There will also be personnel changes in other provinces and municipalities. For example, Heilongjiang's Governor Chen Lei, who is now 67, will withdraw to the second line and assume the post of chairman of the provincial advisory committee, while Hou Jie [0189 2212], who is younger, will be appointed governor. [Text] [HK090132 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Apr 85 p 2]

FUTURE OF MACAO--It is not yet the right time for Beijing and Lisbon to discuss the future of Macao, the governor of Macao, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, said yesterday. The governor was speaking to reporters in Hong Kong after a month-long trip to Portugal. "It was good to be home," he said. During his stay, Admiral Costa met the president, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, senior Portuguese officials and leaders of several political parties. "We did not discuss the future of Macao. There is no reason for that at this moment," said Admiral Costa. As for the visit of the Portuguese president to Beijing later this year, the governor declined to disclose the exact date of the trip though it is believed to be sometime next month. "All I can say is that the president is preparing the visit but I cannot comment on the schedule or the dates," he said. Admiral Costa also told reporters he will not accompany the president on the China visit. The Macao governor began his Lisbon trip on 9 March about a month after he visited Beijing, Guangzhou, Zhongshan and Zhuhai. He has briefed the Portuguese president on his China visit. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Apr 85 p 14]

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